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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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RADICAL LIBERALS DEFENSE SPOKESMAN DOUBTS VOTE AGAINST TNF

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Lisbeth Knudsen: "Radical Liberals Are Not Prepared for New Missile Resolution"]

[Text] The Radical Liberal Party is not prepared immediately to vote for a new resolution in the Folketing in October regarding NATO nuclear missiles, which can put the government in the minority.

First and foremost the Radicals want a continuation of the cooperation with the government regarding the economic policy, but added to this is the fact that a new resolution just at this point, in the opinion of the Radicals, will perhaps not benefit the desire to avoid deployment of the missiles.

These are the conclusions drawn by Radical defense spokesman Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen.

"We have taken joint responsibility for the economic policy. It has produced good results. Therefore, we want to continue to take part in this cooperation. If the secondary motive behind a resolution in October regarding the NATO missiles is to overthrow the government, we cannot pursue the resolution," Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen says to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

"In addition there is something else. The decisive thing for us is that we maintain our security policy position. The government must in our opinion counteract the deployment of the NATO missiles. It must do this by following the resolution imposed on it on 26 May. The attitude of the Radicals is well known and we do not have to repeat it in season and out of season. There is much to indicate that there is some softening under way, for one thing, in connection with the latest move from Soviet government leader Yuriy Andropov. Therefore, we are prepared to weigh whether it benefits the cause we would like to benefit to raise a new debate and take a position on a new resolution. The question is whether now is the time to do this," Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen adds.

The Socialist People's Party has already announced a proposal for a new missile resolution during the Folketing's opening debate in October. The

Social Democratic Party will affirm its attitude to the development in talks regarding the NATO missiles at an extraordinary congress this weekend. The Radical views can, however, mean that although the Socialist People's Party and the Social Democratic Party should agree regarding a new resolution on the question it, in contrast to previously, will not be able to pass with Radical votes.

8985
CSO: 3613/195

POLL ON ATTITUDES TOWARD MISSILES, ARMS TALKS

Bonn VORWAERTS in German 25 Aug 83 p 16

[Text] The public radio and TV system for a long time has been accustomed to an early AWACS enlightenment of its own kind that corrects system breakdowns in time before they take effect. The "ZDF Politbarometer" (Second German TV Political Barometer) in its 2335 hours program on 1 August 1983 showed itself sensitive enough to abstain from televising some disturbing data from a representative poll of the elections research group. Here are results of the "Political Barometer," so to speak as a followup cast: 75.5 percent of the questioned FRG citizens favor continued negotiations without simultaneously deploying missiles if the Geneva negotiations fail.

Only 20.4 percent do approve of deploying missiles if the negotiations fail, but want the Geneva talks continued and 71.7 percent of those questioned are in favor of determining in a plebiscite whether the FRG citizens are in favor of or opposed to stationing.

Question: The Soviet Union and the United States are now conducting disarmament negotiations concerning intermediate-range missiles. What should be done if they do not lead to any agreement by fall?

- A. Continue to negotiate on disarmament but do not deploy new missiles in the FRG
- B. Continue to negotiate but simultaneously deploy new missiles in the FRG
- C. Break off disarmament negotiations and deploy new missiles

<u>Choices</u> Percentages (100% = sum of column)	<u>Intended Vote for Bundestag Elections</u>						<u>By Sex</u>	
	Total Sample	CDU/CSU 429	SPD 322	FDP 40	Greens 78	Others 114	M 450	F 532
<i>If no agreement:</i>								
Continue, no missiles	75.5	61.8	86.7	71.0	96.1	83.1	71.3	79.1
Continue, new missiles	20.4	32.7	11.4	21.9	3.9	10.6	24.8	16.7
Break off, new missiles	3.2	4.6	1.2	7.2	0.0	4.5	3.4	3.1
Does not know	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	1.1

Question: Do you believe that new missiles will be deployed in the FRG this year, yes or no?

<u>Choices</u>	<u>Intended Vote for the Bundestag Elections</u>						<u>By Sex</u>	
<u>Percentages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CDU/CSU</u>	<u>SPD</u>	<u>FDP</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
(100% = sum of column) Sample	982	429	322	40	78	114	450	532
New missiles in 1983:								
Yes	61.8	56.7	63.2	61.2	78.8	65.9	66.6	57.9
No	36.8	42.0	35.3	36.0	21.2	32.2	32.4	40.5
Does not know	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.7	0.0	1.9	1.1	1.6

Question: Should it be determined in a plebiscite whether FRG citizens favor stationing of new missiles or should no such plebiscite be held?

<u>Choices</u>	<u>Intended Vote for the Bundestag Elections</u>						<u>By Sex</u>	
<u>Percentages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CDU/CSU</u>	<u>SPD</u>	<u>FDP</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
(100% = sum of column) Sample	982	429	322	40	78	114	450	532
On stationing:								
Plebiscite	71.7	57.9	82.4	55.0	95.4	82.8	68.9	74.0
No plebiscite	28.3	41.9	17.6	45.0	4.6	17.2	31.1	25.8

Question: As a general proposition, what is your opinion: should it be possible to decide the most important political questions by plebiscite or, as in the past, should the elected politicians alone decide this question?

<u>Choices</u>	<u>Intended Vote for the Bundestag Elections</u>					
<u>Percentages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CDU/CSU</u>	<u>SPD</u>	<u>FDP</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Others</u>
(100% = sum of column) Sample	982	429	322	40	78	114
Political decision by:						
Plebiscite	58.3	45.3	67.7	41.4	75.5	75.0
Elected politicians	41.2	54.4	31.8	58.6	24.5	23.2
Does not know	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8

<u>Education</u>	<u>Public School, No Apprenticeship</u>	<u>Public School, Apprenticeship</u>	<u>High School</u>
	219	431	230
Political decision by:			
Plebiscite	65.0	58.0	56.9
Elected politicians	33.8	42.0	41.9
Does not know	1.2	0.0	1.2

Sample	High School Graduates + University	<u>Education</u>		<u>By Sex</u>	
		M	F	M	F
Political decision by:					
Plebiscite	102	450	532	54.1	61.9
Elected politicians	48.1	45.1	37.8	51.9	45.1
Does not know	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0

12356

CSO: 3620/462

REPORTED DISCOVERIES, IMPLICATIONS IN PLO OFFICIAL'S MURDER

Arab Paid by MOSSAD

Athens KYRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 28 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

Article by Giannis Kanellakis

Text One of the killers of PLO official Ma'mun Muraysh has been identified. He is an Arab considered to be a paid agent of the Israeli MOSSAD. The Greek authorities have launched a manhunt for these men because they believe the killers are still in Greece. The evidence in the hands of the Greek authorities and which--it is believed--leaves no room for mistake are:

A passport (obviously false) belonging to the killer in the name of Osvan Lambrani, 35, from Morocco. A picture of the suspect was sent by Athens General Security to all points of exit from the country. It appears--although the authorities do not confirm this--that this is the passport the suspect used for his entry into Greece, for the purchase of a motorcycle, and for a license plate.

The motorcycle (Honda 500 cu.) found in N. Smyrni was purchased by Osvan Lambrani from a store on Mikhalakopoulou Street.

Lambrani went to this store (the name was not made public) twice by himself and was a hurry to buy the machine because, as he said, he wanted to leave soon for Morocco through Patrai on the ferry boat. He paid 255,000 drachmas in cash. (In any event, the motorcycle had only gone 300 kilometers when it was found.)

There are two witnesses (boys) who saw two men--25 to 35 years old--on Saturday at 1030 hours (i.e., half an hour after the murder) abandon the motorcycle in N. Smyrni and leave, running on foot. The names of the two boys were not made public.

He Spoke Two Languages

On the 27th of last month Osvan Lambrani went to the dealer alone and bought the motorcycle. He spoke with the owner in French and English.

The victim, Ma'mun Muraysh, had come to Greece from Tunisia one day before his murder. In Tunisia he had met with Yassar Arafat who, according to reports, had told him to be careful because he was in danger of being killed. He had replied: "Nobody knows me in Greece and I am not in danger." When he came here, he received the same advice from his friend and driver Ali Mahmud.

The boat purchased by the Palestinian before he was killed was a ferry boat called "Peirini". The seller was one Nikos Sambanis who is a real estate salesman. He sold it for 135,000 dollars after negotiations that lasted two and a half hours. The contract was signed the same day. Muraysh had also purchased a 10,000-ton ship which was idle. Sambanis' offices on Aiolou 94 have been closed since the day of Muraysh's murder and the owner cannot be found anywhere.

According to reports, Sambanis usually carried large sums of cash, and owned another ferry boat traveling between Piraeus and Poros. Muraysh had been the target of two other assassination attempts in Paris, in addition to one in Italy. In one of them they had kidnapped one of his boys but he was returned a few days later.

Abu Nidal Implication

Athens KYRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 28 Aug 83 p 3

Article by Giorgos Mavros⁷ Exaggeration was the inevitable syndrome of the shock caused in public opinion by the assassination of Ma'mun Muraysh, a leading PLO member. As usual, the situation was described by a slogan: "We Become the Casablanca of 1944."

The arrival of thousands of Lebanese in Athens after the 1975-76 events and the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters after the Israeli invasion and the clear-cut position adopted by the Greek government on the Palestinian question, logically created the impression among the people that a (small) part of the war between the Palestinians and Israelis with all its consequences was transferred to Athens.

Since Greece supports the Palestinians it is reasonable that many of them came here for more security. Since the Israelis hunt them in every part of the world, it is logical to have followed them here. And since they cannot fight openly against each other, they must be acting through their secret services--ergo, many agents must be in Athens, ergo, we become like Casablanca in 1944.

Of course, we have not become like Casablanca. But the cold-blooded assassination of Ma'mun Muraysh (by the Israelis, on this there can be no doubt) together with some other less important but indicative events in the past, show that this dark kind of war has been transferred to Athens. This war has already expanded significantly in Paris, Rome and London.

The Escape

The Greek authorities have scant information about the assassination and about the existence of a section, so to speak, of the Israeli intelligence service MOSSAD in Athens. Therefore, the search is directed in all directions. Even the accidental arrest of "Bulgarian" Gerginof who was suspected of arson and was found to be an Israeli citizen with a false British passport--even this event is examined in connection with the assassination of Muraysh.

The escape of Chris Georgiou (alias Chris Callan, a former mercenary who was arrested in Angola in 1976) from the courthouse is also investigated by the authorities. Georgiou, a con man of international caliber, counterfeiter and smuggler, had admitted before the Athens three-member Criminal Court that he was an agent of secret services. What concerns the police is that the escape could not be justified because the Cypriot con man would have been released in 2 months after an 18-month pre-trial imprisonment. The escape took place 2 days before the murder. Why did he escape? How did he leave for London one day before the Muraysh assassination? Who was the former captain of the Navy who was his host until he left? What did he plan during the 9 days he stayed in Greece?

The newspaper reports in the days following the Muraysh assassination gave the impression that there was no evidence about the presence of the Israelis, but according to a Central Intelligence Science KYP official speaking to this newspaper yesterday, "this is precisely the power of MOSSAD." KYP is also investigating the background of the assassination of the Palestinian fighter. "The MOSSAD operates without protocol, without bureaucracy, almost without supervision and with large sums of money. The power of MOSSAD is also based on the fact that every Jewish person in any country considers it a matter of religious obligation to help MOSSAD, if asked."

A MOSSAD branch has killed so far 18 high-ranking PLO officials, in dirty, professional, cold-blooded ways. The question that hovers threateningly today is what will happen in the European capitals if the PLO decides to respond with force to the violent blows of Israeli expansionism? In other words, if the PLO decides to go back to the policy of violence it applied before and in the early part of the 1970's?

Alleged Report Mocked

Athens 1 VRADYNI in Greek 30 Aug 83 p 3

Text Have you seen the detective geniuses we are so lucky to have? ELEVTHEROTYPIA writes that the police found a motorcycle used by the murderers of Palestinian Skagier Ma'mun and that the motorcycle belongs to an Arab. The newspaper adds that according to its own private sources the murderers--a Jordanian and a Greek--are considered to be agents of the Israeli intelligence service MOSSAD. How ELEVTHEROTYPIA reached this profound

conclusion is a mystery.

Apparently, if the motorcycle belonged to a Jew and not to an Arab and if the suspect had come from Israel and not from Jordan, then we should have concluded that he was an agent of the Al Fatah which disagrees with the policies of Arafat.

Isn't it a shame that Agatha Christie died so soon and missed these fascinating plots?

7520
CSO: 3521/434

COUNTRY TO BUILD LARGEST DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM IN WEST

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Peter Kjelstrup: "Giant Power Stations to Heat Half Million Homes"]

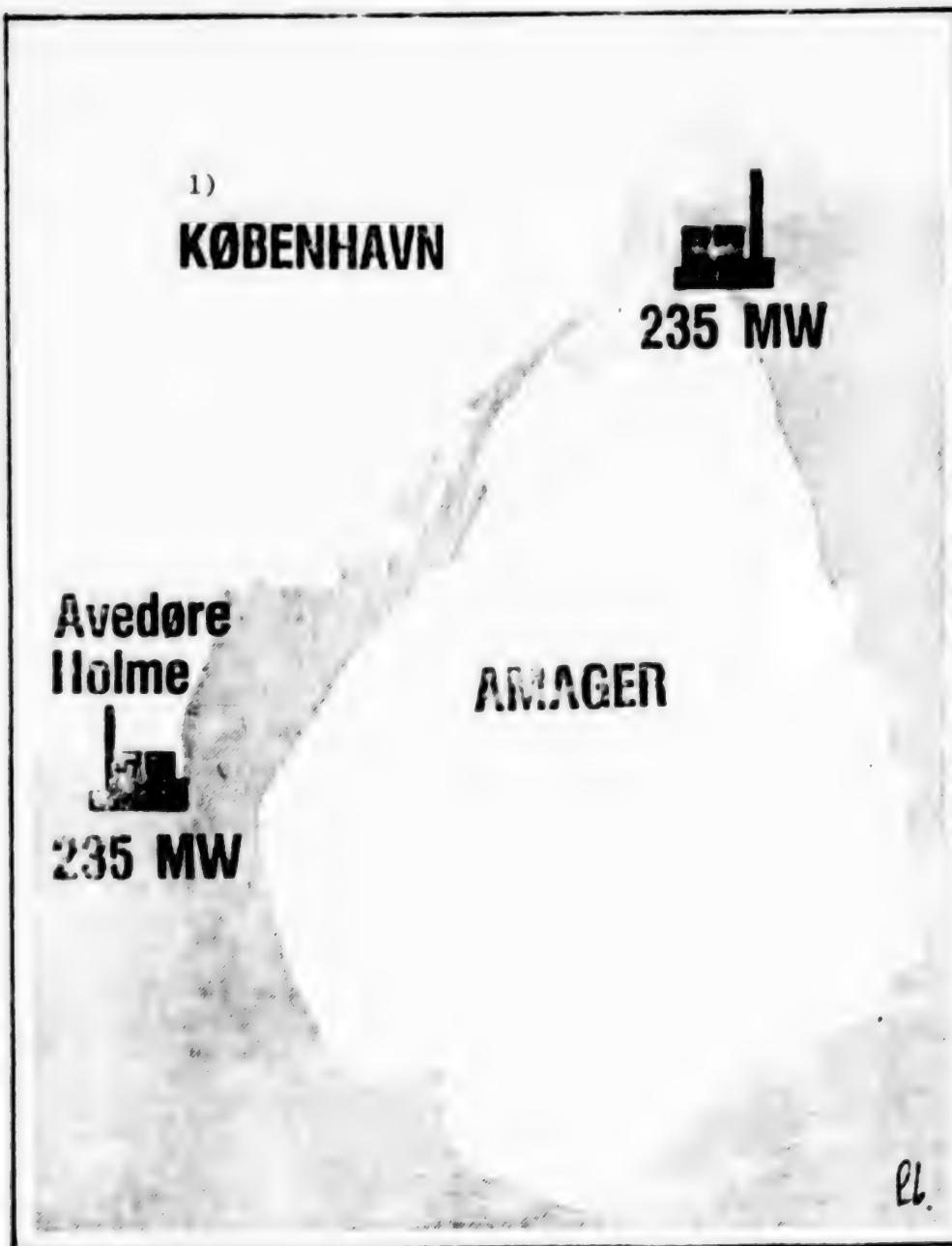
[Text] The Western World's largest central district heating system is now becoming a reality. And at the same time the capital area over the next 10 years will be furnished with two more large coal-fired power stations.

This is a result of the fact that a dispute between 11 western-district municipalities on one side and the Municipality of Copenhagen on the other with Chief Burgomaster Egon Weidekamp heading the other side ended yesterday with a compromise during a meeting with Energy Minister Knud Enggaard.

The compromise means that the Zealand power station collaborative, Elkraft, will build two large heat-and-power stations in, respectively, Amager and Avedøre Holme. These two power stations, which will simultaneously supply the majority of future district heating consumption for the entire capital area, will be completed in 1989, as far as Amager is concerned, and in 1981 at Avedøre Holme. The cost of construction is 3 billion kroner.

At the same time the district heating system will be constructed and expanded for a total of 5 billion kroner in Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and municipalities in the direction of Roskilde and down along Køge Bay. A joint construction project which in terms of investment surpasses, for example, D.O.N.G.'s [Danish Oil and Natural Gas] natural gas network and which will include heating of about a half million homes.

The compromise is the conclusion of a year-long dispute introduced when Elkraft made public plans to build a gigantic coal-fired heat-and-power station in Amager. With former Energy Minister Poul Nielson's help, however, the western-district municipalities were able to have the big heat-and-power station moved to Avedøre Holme in an attempt to avoid their total heating dependence on the Municipality of Copenhagen, which owns the present Amager station.



Key:

1. Copenhagen

Chief Burgomaster Egon Weidekamp, however, blocked this decision in his capacity as a director of Elkraft. After this, Elkraft's president, Burgomaster Jørgen Gotfredsen of Gentofte, suggested that two heat-and-power stations be built instead. A suggestion which now after a few adjustments with respect to time has been approved by all parties.

The construction of the two 235-MW coal-fired so-called heat-and-power stations will not just mean that the capital's heating requirements will be covered, but also that there probably will not be a need for new electrical capacity on Zealand in this century.

The harmony between Copenhagen and the western-district municipalities, however, is not greater than that not one but two large district heating systems are being constructed. One covering Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and perhaps part of the Municipality of Gentofte. And another covering the 11 western-district municipalities. However, these two giant systems will be run together through a common connection at Lake Damhus.

8985
CSO: 3613/195

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF IMPROVED ENERGY BALANCE SHEET

Madrid YA in Spanish 23 Aug 83 p 19

[Text] Unemployment in producing regions of France and mechanization causes reduction in number of profiteers.

In the period between 1977 and 1982 Spain was able to reduce its energy dependence on petroleum by 11.9 percent, in accordance with the goals set forth in the National Energy Plan (PEN) approved in 1978. The largest drop came last year, when domestic consumption of petroleum products fell 8.08 percent compared with 1981.

According to data from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, the energy consumption picture in our country has improved, thanks to the substantial increase noted in the use of coal, gas and nuclear power in supplying primary energy, the result being that energy of national origin, which in 1977 represented 28.4 percent of the supply, rose to 36.3 percent in 1982. The energy contribution of coal, whose extraction has increased 9.8 percent in the last few years, has been basic to this change, its share in the total energy supply having risen from 15.4 percent to 26 percent. Another product whose participation has increased notably is natural gas (2.1 percent in 1977 and 3.3 percent in 1982), while nuclear power went from 2.1 to 2.8 percent.

With regard to coal, national production has gone from 17.9 million tons in 1979 to 39.2 million tons in 1982, although its increased consumption in thermic plants resulted in the release of 2 million tons of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in 1981 alone.

In contrast with this improvement of our energy dependence, investments in hydrocarbon research and development dropped almost 45 percent last year compared with 1981, although they continued to be higher than those of previous years, since 1981, with a total of 35.344 million invested, more than doubled the 15.513 million of 1980. Last year, total investments rose to 19.742 million (12.117 for research and exploration and 7.625 for development), most of that amount being foreign investment in our country, which represented nothing less than 85 percent of the total amount devoted to research and exploration and 61 percent of the total invested in development.

At present the National Hydrocarbons Institute has three development projects under way: the gas fields of Serrablo, which require an investment of 1.8 million pesetas and will begin production in 1984; a project called Gaviota, for which 50 million has been earmarked to the end of 1985, and the Castellon petroleum fields project, which will require an investment of 1.395 million and will be completed this year.

With regard to the changing activities in our petrochemical industry, although the amount of petroleum unloaded at the refineries in the first half of this year dropped .01 percent (3 percent if one excludes the substantial middle-man's share), the export of petroleum products increased in the first 5 months by 22.2 percent. The total amount of petroleum unloaded (22.7 million tons) came principally from Mexico (4.3 million tons), Iran (3.8 million tons), Saudi Arabia (1.9 million), Libya (1.5 million), Iraq (1.2 million), and Dubai, with 1 million.

Exports of petroleum derivatives by the end of May reached 1,687,871 tons, or 22.2 percent of the amount registered in the same period for 1981, 1,381,656 tons. Most of this was fuel oil, with 552,024 tons, or 32.7 percent of the total, followed by asphalt products (264,460 tons) and naphthas (174,662 tons). Last May exports of petroleum products rose to 370,495 tons, an increase of 34.9 percent over the same month of 1982 and of 50.8 percent over exports for April of this year, all according to statistics from the magazine PETROLEUM.

OPEC Might Increase Production

Finally, it is possible that the Oversight Committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) might recommend an increase in production by its member countries when it meets in Vienna on 13 September to review the petroleum market situation. That possibility arose from statements by Mana Said Otaiba, chairman of the aforementioned committee and minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, who said that if prices rise to over \$29 per barrel, the official OPEC price, "we might recommend an increase in the production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day and request an emergency meeting to adopt such a measure." If the market remains stable, the committee would leave things as they are until the next regular meeting of the OPEC ministers, which is scheduled for December.

8735
CSO: 3458/491

ECONOMY IMPROVING AT INCREASINGLY FASTER PACE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Aug 83 p 11

[Article by Frank Dahlgaard: "Danish Economy Approaching Big Turning Point"]

[Text] The Danish economy is rapidly improving:

Heavy unemployment has stopped growing, interest rates have dropped drastically, price increases are the lowest in 14 years, and wage inflation is the lowest since 1960. At the same time real wages are no longer dropping and consumption and investments are on the way up.

Added to this is the fact that the Danish balance of payments is rapidly improving.

A short time ago the Danish Statistical Bureau published the country's balance of payments figures for the first half of 1983. It showed a deficit of 5.1 billion kroner (cf. table). As compared with the first half of 1982, this is a question of halving of the balance of payments deficit.

Balance of Payments for First Half of 1983

<u>Billion kroner</u>	<u>Exchange revenue</u>	<u>Exchange expense</u>	<u>Net revenue</u>
Goods and commodities trading	71.400	69.710	1.690
Ocean transport	9.460	8.105	1.355
Tourism balance	4.690	4.840	-150
EC payments	3.090	1.925	1.165
Other payments	7.750	5.630	2.120
Interest, etc.	4.610	13.890	-9.280
Gifts, etc.	460	2.480	-2.020
Balance of payments total	101.460	106.580	-5.120
Borrowed abroad			10.809
Amount of this used for:			
Financing deficit			5.120
Increasing exchange reserves			5.689

The National Bank has analyzed the latest balance of payments figures and can now report that private Denmark (i.e., the "private sector"--that is, industry and citizens) now has a direct surplus in terms of foreign exchange.

For the first time since 1963 the outflow of currency from the private sector has thus ceased and been replaced by an inflow of currency. And it is good to note no inflow of currency due to private borrowing abroad.

There is talk that private industry now has a real surplus in its trade abroad which exceeds private interest payments abroad.

According to what BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has learned, the private sector's balance of payments surplus in the first half of 1983 was around 3 billion kroner.

That the country's combined balance of payments account shows anyway a deficit of 5.1 billion kroner (cf. table) is due to the fact that the public sector has had a balance of payments deficit of a good 8 billion kroner. The public foreign deficit is due first and foremost to the big interest payments on the country's and municipalities' foreign loans together with the government's aid to developing countries.

As can be seen from the balance of payments statement, in the first half of 1983 Denmark achieved a surplus of just short of 1.7 billion kroner just in trading goods and commodities abroad. This is the first time in 25 years that Denmark can show such an export surplus.

In the freight balance (ocean transport) Denmark has traditionally a surplus, since Danish ships take home more currency than we use for transport of goods on foreign ships.

In the tourism balance there was a deficit of only 150 million kroner in the first half of 1983, and this means with great certainty that Denmark can count on a surplus here for 1983 as a whole. This will be the first time since 1983 that we will have an exchange surplus in the tourism balance.

EC payments and currency payments in connection with other payments (e.g., land and air transport, insurance and licenses) have always given Denmark a surplus, while the last two items on the balance of payments statement--interest, etc., and gifts, etc.--have shown an increasing deficit.

The big and growing minus in Denmark's payment of interest abroad is due to the growing Danish foreign debt. At the beginning of 1983 private industry's foreign debt was 71 billion kroner net, while the public sector's foreign debt amounted to 109 billion kroner net.

The national and municipal interest payments as a consequence of this account for the majority of the interest deficit of 9.280 million kroner in the first half of 1983.

That private industry in the first half of 1983 got a direct foreign exchange surplus means that net revenues from trading commodities and goods, ocean freight and EC payments, etc., have exceeded the net expenses for tourism and interest by 3 billion kroner.

Since the public sector's interest payments and the aid to developing countries are established by the size of the foreign debt, the international interest rates and political decisions in the Folketing, Denmark will first achieve a combined balance of payments surplus when private industry's exchange surplus has become big enough to cover the public sector's exchange deficit.

Until this happens Denmark's combined foreign debt will continue to grow.

That it is anyway relevant to divide the balance of payments deficit into shares of the private and public sectors is connected with the money policy:

That the State and municipalities have a foreign exchange surplus or deficit plays no role for the amount of money in Denmark, but on the other hand the private sector's payments abroad and from abroad are an important factor:

A private exchange surplus increases the amount of money (liquidity) in Denmark, and since industry since April has resumed its borrowing abroad, money is coming to Denmark also by this route. With this, the amount of money increases and if the National Bank does not intervene, interest rates will gradually begin to fall.

The question is now to how great an extent the National Bank will neutralize the private sector's money inflow--and thereby curb a drop in interest rates--by selling (more) government bonds.

Economists tell BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that some further drop in interest rates will indeed gradually be allowed, because there is no longer any need to hold the Danish interest rates over those of foreign countries.

In the 20 years that industry has had a foreign deficit, the government and the National Bank--by keeping Danish interest rates above those of foreign countries--have prompted businesses to borrow abroad, so that industry thereby itself financed its own exchange deficit.

Now there is no longer any private exchange deficit to be financed, and the need for private borrowing abroad is therefore no longer great. The State and municipalities can easily finance their exchange deficit themselves with new borrowing from abroad, and therefore Danish interest rates can drop to the international level.

Denmark is on the way to a totally new money policy situation.

8985
CSO: 3613/195

ALUMINUM PRODUCERS SECURE RESTRUCTURING OF DEBTS

Barcelona AVUI in Catalan 30 Aug 83 p 9

Text Madrid--On 26 August, Aluminio Espanol, S.A. and its subsidiary Alumina Espanola, S.A. distributed a report prepared with the help of the Chase Manhattan Limited with the financial advisor. This report includes a restructuring plan and drafts of the agreements to raise the suspension of payments of the firms in October 1983.

According to company sources, the raising of Aluminio Espanol will be presented before 6 October and that of Alumina Espanola, before 13 October.

The document includes one provision, among others, for an increase in capital for Aluminio Espanol, S.A. of 15 billion pesetas, to which Endesa will contribute with 8.250 billion (55 percent) and Alugasa with 3 billion (20 percent).

The remaining 3.750 billion (25 percent) will be contributed by the INI National Investment Institute or by the shareholder banks, in case they may wish to subscribe a share of increase of capital.

It also includes the total payment of all interests credited and suspended of a contractual nature, advance of the suspension of payments and, from this moment on, the regular payment of regular type market interests.

Payment will be made also of all amounts credited to small creditors (defined as those to whom 20 million or less is owed), upon raising the suspension of payments, and payment of the rest a year subsequent to that date.

On short-term bank debts, payment will be made of 25 percent of the outstanding amount upon the raising of the suspension and the rest in a period of 3 years. Long-term debts will receive the payment of the main amount, in accordance with existing credits contracts, but with a year's delay.

Since the INI and the Alcan and Pechiney companies have contributed with a capital extension of 15,000 million pesetas for Aluminio Espanol, S.A., and the recovery of the prices of the product, "the companies are of the opinion that the condition which led to the suspension of payments have been surmounted."

12448

CSO: 3548/497

LOSSES CALCULATED IN BASQUE FLOOD DISASTER

Pollution Alert, Disaster Area

Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] Madrid--The Council of Ministers yesterday approved a royal decree-law whereby all the municipalities in the Basque Country, Cantabria, Navarre, Asturias and Burgos affected by the recent floods have been declared a disaster area. Meanwhile, Basque businessmen are saying they are not going to turn their back on the problem and will come out ahead in spite of the losses sustained. Losses may amount to half a trillion pesetas, according to government estimates. The government, however, has issued no official statement.

The situation in the affected provinces is returning to normal, though slowly. Interrupted phone service is being restored and today Bilbao will have drinking water again. The mayor of the town said yesterday that all residents should contribute to rebuilding the area.

Cyanide on the Coast

Fifty drums full of sodium cyanide have been gathered by French authorities off the French Basque coasts. Many others, which were swept up by the flood of the Nervion, are still at sea.

Beach pollution is causing concern, since the waters have been teeming with a multitude of bacteria which could cause skin diseases. The authorities recommend that no one bathe on the coast of Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya.

One area that has been greatly affected is the educational sector. Thirty-three schools were seriously damaged in the whole northern area, so that the beginning of classes will have to be delayed. September exams for EGB students will also have to be delayed. The Ministry of Education has lost nearly 500 million pesetas.

Lastly, the number of victims shows a figure of 37 dead--8 of them unidentified--and 5 missing.

The Council likewise agreed to set up a mixed Commission--with participation preferably by the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Defense and Interior--which must evaluate the damage caused and determine what measures to adopt. The provisional evaluation of damages made by the government comes to 530 billion pesetas.

The minister of the interior, Jose Barrionuevo, informed the press after the meeting of the Council that probably the government will soon pass a law granting a special credit intended for the provinces affected and in which a definite amount will be set for the cost to the government of the compensation for the catastrophe. The minister also spoke of timely actions by the different ministers in the coming days. Among the new developments covered by the decree approved by the government and having to do with floods in the eastern part of the country, some of the most important are: businesses are given a longer period to make their declarations to insurance companies; tax benefits for renewing the equipment of the businesses affected; possible moratoriums on Social Security payments for businesses and workers by the businesses and workers on their own; the workers affected by the businesses which open crisis files will be able to receive unemployment benefits during the time suspension of contracting lasts; credits with interest subsidized for local corporations; credits for individuals with guaranteed interest between 7 and 12 percent, which will be channeled through the local credit institution; exemptions from the standard rate on cars when there is a declaration of the loss in value of the affected vehicles, and important exemptions in taxes for cooperative organizations.

The Ministry of the Interior reported on how the Ministry of Public Works and Urbanism (MOPU) has started an urgent program to provide emergency housing and shelter, at least provisionally, to those affected.

In another talk with the press, Barrionuevo said that the events in the northern provinces make even clearer the need to speed up the process in the Cortes of the organic bill for Civil Protection, currently being studied by the different ministries (see ABC, Friday, 26 August 1983).

The minister praised the behavior of the Security Forces in rescue work and denied that tensions have been high between the central government and the local Basque authorities in the work of coordination.

Government's Provisional Estimate

	<u>Services</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>
Vizcaya	195,000	225,000	75,000
Guipizcoa	12,250	17,500	5,250
Asturias	936	207	407
Alava	155	12,715	---
Cantabria	1,745	1,030	895
Burgos	230	---	305
Navarre	700	193	800
Total	191,016	256,645	82,657
			Sum total: 530,318

Figures are expressed in millions of pesetas.

Towns Most Affected

The towns most affected by the catastrophe, according to a quick evaluation made by Civil Protection have been Tolosa, Elgoibar, Durango, Amorabietu, Guernica, Llodio, Munguia, Baquio, Algorta, Baracaldo, Las Arenas and Ranedo. In the coming days, the Ministry of the Interior must determine what other towns or cities in addition to these will be affected by the declaration of a disaster area. The minister added that tomorrow, Friday, he will hold a meeting with the autonomous Basque government in which an attempt will be made to specify this information, as well as the approximate amount of losses or damages.

Economic Recovery Hampered

Madrid YA in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] The recent floods, with their serious sequel of damages, have dealt a severe blow to the process of Basque economic recovery, which during the course of 1982 and of the current year had been firmer than in the previous phase. According to data from Basque financial institutions, the economy of the Autonomous Community had registered a growth in amount similar to that of the whole of state growth, without any relative loss when compared to itself, thus putting a stop to the previous unfavorable trend.

Nevertheless, the same as in the rest of Spain, this growth in the Basque Country had not been enough to stop the rising rate of unemployment, which in December 1982, came to 126,882 persons on registered unemployment, according to data from the National Institute of Employment, which represents 15.6 percent of the active population, compared with a figure of 12.5 percent for December 1981. In real terms, it has assumed the net loss of 25,549 jobs.

During the year 1982, authorization was made of 2,046 crisis files within the limits of the Autonomous Community, which affected in suspension, cancellation or reduction of the working day a total of 71,495 workers. These figures are noticeably less than those recorded in any of the three preceding years.

Thousands of Jobs Lost

The first forecasts about the loss of jobs now estimate this amount to be 12,000 new unemployed just in the province of Guipuzcoa, according to data of the Regional Council. In Vizcaya, where the floods have been more devastating than in the neighboring provinces, this amount may be exceeded by several thousand additional unemployed.

As the president of the Basque government made public yesterday, the tasks of rebuilding and evaluation of damages will be implemented by means of a commission to be instituted for the purpose, on which representatives of both the central and autonomous administrations will sit, as well as union and employer association representatives.

In the next 3 months, only the businesses damaged by the floods will be authorized to petition for temporary suspension of jobs, but no final restriction of work contracts will be allowed, according to guarantees by the general director of employment, Carlos Navarro, to the ELA-STV [Solidarity of Basque Workers], CC.00 [Workers Commissions] and UGT [General Union of Workers] unions.

The unions, too, have asked for the period of time used for the regulation file not to be calculated for purposes of unemployment payments. In the light of this request, the director general of employment confined himself to picking up the request, since he stated he lacked the authority to give a formal reply about the matter.

There was also a meeting yesterday of union representatives with the councillor from industry and energy, Juan Carlos Isasti. According to our correspondent, Amaya Goicoechea, at the end of yesterday's meeting, Mr Isasti reportedly said that we must be realistic and think that in a period of 1 or 2 years, all that may be implemented in many businesses is the job of clearing up and tuning the equipment. During this period of time, the workers who are not maintenance or repair workers will not be able to work. As for the mood of the businessmen, Mr Isasti stressed they were prepared to show great courage, but that they also have a great need to know the official posture of both the autonomous and the central administration in granting extraordinary aid on a non-reimbursable basis, which will serve as a point of departure for the rebuilding of the Basque economy.

For the purpose of evaluating the situation in the affected provinces, several members of the government will travel to the Basque Country today for an interview with President Carlos Garaicoechea. Specifically, the trip will be made by those responsible for their own special areas: Julian Campos, for Public Works and City Planning; Enrique Boron, for Transportation and Communication, and Tomas de la Cuadra for Territorial Administration.

12,448
CSO: 3548/493

TZD FORSEES AGRARIAN IMPORTS, DECRIES LACK OF STATE SUPPORT

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 3 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] The Turkish Agriculturalist's Association has prepared a detailed report concerning problems related to agriculture and agricultural production. The report has been presented to the office of the President of the Consultative Assembly. Arguing that agriculture had been left at the mercy of nature, the report indicated that traditional as well as primitive conditions prevailed in agriculture and that "while Turkey is currently a self-sufficient country, it will be forced to import agricultural products in the very near future." The drop in agricultural production was attributed to the removal of government support by the report which requested that "close attention be given to this matter by the members of the Consultative Assembly who will soon reach the completion of their terms of office."

In the report, the Turkish Agriculturalist's Association drew attention to the fact that 58 percent of the country's population is employed within the agricultural sector and that agricultural products constitute the largest share of the country's exports. The report reads as follows: "The application of agricultural technology is not the reason why agriculture provides a large contribution to the nation's economy. Technology has entered agriculture in a trend that ran its separate course and in a manner that was unplanned and unprogrammed. For this reason, the agriculture of our country is being managed through traditional as well as primitive methods. Agriculture has been left at the mercy of nature. In spite of all efforts over the last 21 years, cultivated lands have only increased by 1.4 million hectares and fallowed lands have decreased by 274,000 hectares. This situation is particularly serious when we consider that almost 400,000 primitive plows, 850,000 heavy plows, 12,000 mechanical hoes, 19,000 cultivating machines, nearly 4,000 shrub reaping machines, nearly 1 million threshing machines and 300,000 pulverizers have been added to our country's stock of agricultural equipment over the past 11 years. New agricultural assets are being utilized on a limited scale and in a manner that is unenlightened as well as haphazard. This has resulted in waste as well as deterioration in soil composition. In addition, production is being adversely influenced by the dispersion of organizations and agencies serving agricultural production, the absence of a centralized plan for production and the non-existence of any executive authority vested in these agencies."

The report indicated that this agricultural structure will place Turkey in a difficult position in the long term and read: "While at the present our country is among a few countries that are self sufficient from the standpoint of food production, in the very near future Turkey is likely to be a candidate for the importation of agricultural products. While our country has vast sources of surface and subterranean water at its disposal, the unavailability of ample irrigation is leading to a great loss of production. The water that is ultimately received by the soil is being determined by yearly rainfall. In the space age, this situation stands as a disgrace to the national economy. Chemical resources to be used in fighting plant disease and insects are inadequate and subject to improper use. This situation has evolved to the point of becoming a threat to human health as well as the environment. It is essential that biological approaches replace chemical approaches in the agricultural field."

The report attributes the drop of agricultural production to the removal of government support and gives room to the following viewpoints: "In recent years, production costs in agriculture have shown a very large increase. Farmers of small and intermediate size farms have been virtually unable to use fertilizers and have had to abandon their farms. The farmers of small and intermediate size farms have been placed in a difficult position by existing support mechanisms which have focused attention on production costs faced by farmers of large farms."

The report points to the need for planning in agriculture and makes the following recommendations: "A plan that would comprehensively cover all aspects of agriculture rather than a specific kind of crop or farmer would be more realistic in regulating agriculture. A significant impetus would be provided if the farmers of small and intermediate size farms could be provided the opportunity of obtaining resources through the use of modern credit mechanisms geared to their economic circumstances. Support provided to small farmers would be increased if a separate pricing system for small farmers would be used in determining price support levels and base prices. The determination of what product should be grown in any specific region and the amount of the product to be grown should be made on the basis of the country's needs and foreign trade ties. Fluctuations in crop prices should be prevented."

9491

CSO: 3554/395

WORKER COMPANIES TO BE CONVERTED INTO SEE'S

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 3 Aug 83 pp 1,11

[Text] Following the conversion of the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank (DESIYAB) into a State Economic Enterprise as prescribed by "the Directive for the Reorganization of State Economic Enterprises", worker companies with many shareholders are also being converted into State Economic Enterprises. It has been learned that a large number of telegrams complaining about this matter have been sent to the Prime Ministry by workers who are shareholders of the companies in question and who are demanding that measures be taken to remedy the situation.

The authorities have stated in a memorandum that in conformity with the law re-organizing state economic enterprises, the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank will no longer be able to operate as an institution that can engage in partnerships. The authorities have summarized as follows the facts concerning the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank and worker companies:

"The State Industry and Worker Investment Bank has ties with companies that could develop into partnerships as well as participatory relationships with other institutions. These companies are worried about being nationalized and their management as well as key employees are concerned about this possibility. This memorandum will allow partnerships to convert themselves into companies owned by the public sector. Yet, all are governed by the Turkish Commercial Code and enforce personnel guidelines applicable to the private sector. Management by the state is not the objective. The decision to enter into partnerships has been taken with the stipulation that the shares would later be sold back to the partners and depositors. This stipulation has been announced during board meetings of the companies by officials of the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank."

Officials have indicated that the operation of the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank as a state economic enterprise is having an unfavorable impact upon relations with international organizations established for the purpose of supporting the private sector. The officials also stated that the Law Governing the Capital Market is causing a six month delay in the case of formalities required by any capital increases and that a period of nine months is required for the utilization of any additional resources obtained through a capital increase from the date that a decision is made to increase capital. They said:

"The memorandum pertaining to the Law for the Reorganization of State Economic Enterprises requires that a decision be taken by the Council of Ministers before a capital expansion can be guaranteed by the State Industry and Worker Investment Bank. For this reason, it will take 12 to 16 months for a company that is a partnership to bring about a capital increase that is guaranteed by the bank. This will mean that far from being salutary, the participation of the bank will harm the companies."

9491

CSO: 3554/395

CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADERS BREAK WITH COALITION ON TAX POLICY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Aug 83 p 6

[Interview with Christian People's Party group chairman Arne Bjerregaard by Solveig Rodsgaard; date and place not given]

[Text] Arne Bjerregaard, group chairman of the Christian People's Party, has stirred up a storm again because he has criticized the government's proposal to lower the tax ceiling and has opposed the child subsidy cuts. These were basic points in a decision by the executive committee of the Christian People's Party and the government proposal has also been criticized by the party's national chairman, Flemming Kofod-Svendsen, and some of the party's youth divisions.

But Arne Bjerregaard did not think there would be any repercussions if the government gets a majority to pass the proposal. Not even for him, even though he has voiced criticism.

"I have just said what I wanted and talked about what I think would have been better from a purely social point of view. But that does not mean that I have not accepted the government proposal. That is the price of cooperation, after all."

Principles

[Question] What do you say to the demand by some of the Christian People's Party's youth divisions that the party stand by its principles?

[Answer] It is clear that the young people feel we should do that. But it can be difficult to do that 100 percent in a cooperation. One can only deplore the fact that we have not achieved what we wanted. But we have accomplished something.

[Question] Then you do not think there will be any consequences for your continued government participation due to the fact that you are in conflict with the May resolution of the executive committee?

[Answer] No, I do not.

[Question] Then you will have to tell the national chairman and the youth organization that you cannot really stand by party principles?

[Answer] We will have to, even though we agree with them. But in a co-operation one cannot always achieve the optimum.

Disloyal?

[Question] The BERLINGSKE TIDENDE editorial called you disloyal in relation to the government cooperation.

[Answer] I do not think it is disloyal to say what I could have wished. I am not a member of the government. I am a member of a government party and I have not said I will wreck anything. I simply said that according to our ideas and basic principles we could have wished for this and that. But I think I also said that we could not get any more. We will have to be content with that, although I deplore it. I really do.

[Question] You do not think it is wrong for the chairman of a government party's Folketing group to say that the government has come up with something that is no good and that he opposes it?

[Answer] I do not think I said it was no good. But if we are not to be allowed to say what we really want on some special issues that are very basic to our party, what can we do? Are we supposed to be obedient sheep and say everything is fine? The people may as well know that there are certain differences among the four parties. And despite that the four parties are trying to arrive at a mutual course and mutual goals.

Government Participation

[Question] Your statements show that you are still dissatisfied with your party's participation in government cooperation because you have to give in on a number of fundamental points, isn't that correct?

[Answer] I have not said that.

[Question] Isn't that implied in your statements?

[Answer] No, it is not.

[Question] Do you think you should still put a lot into the government cooperation?

[Answer] Yes, I do. Now that we are there, we should really put an effort into government cooperation and get as much as possible out of it from our point of view--and on the basis of a social objective too, of course. But at the same time I think we are permitted to say that in some areas we would rather have seen something else implemented.

Internal Conflict?

[Question] Is an internal conflict brewing in the party because you have to do something different from what the executive committee instructed you to do?

[Answer] I do not think so. Of course we always have discussions in our party and I think this is productive. But there are no tendencies toward splitting up. Even if there are those who think we should just keep quiet. I still do not think so. There are even people in our own party who think we should keep quiet.

[Question] Within the Folketing group too?

[Answer] Well, we have not discussed it in detail.

[Question] But you are the only Folketing group member who has criticized the proposals made by the government.

[Answer] Yes, I guess I am. Perhaps it is also because I am the chairman of the group that people pay so much attention to what I say. But I cannot see that this is disloyal or destructive.

6578
CSO: 3613/193

COLUMNIST SAYS SOCIALISTS LACK ALTERNATIVES IN OPPOSITION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Sep 83 p 9

[Commentary by 'Monitor']

[Text] On the threshold of a week that could be decisive for economic policy, 'Monitor' feels there is reason to conclude that the Social Democrats have not presented any alternative to the policy represented by the budget bill. In reality the opposition has ceased to exist.

At the end of this week there will be an economic policy showdown in Folketing that could end in the calling of a parliamentary election. If that is not the outcome of the extraordinary Folketing session on cutting municipal block grants on Friday, the election possibility could quickly pop up again if the government gets really bogged down in other parts of its budget bill later this fall.

The question is, what alternatives has the Folketing opposition decided to offer in this situation in the economic sector, the broad outlines of which are known today. The opposition in this context means the Social Democrats, since an alternative government would have to be formed with this party as the driving force.

It is possible to answer the question to a reasonable extent. Various prominent Social Democrats have spoken out in recent months about their party's economic policy. In addition and of special significance for our evaluation, the party has just released an economic policy program for the period 1984-89. In this they stressed their agreement with the government that the deficit in the balance of payments and in state finances must be reduced rapidly. An extended income policy is needed to improve competitiveness and hold price increases in check, the decline in interest rates should continue, the international value of the kronen must be maintained, investments must be increased and the private sector should grow more quickly than the public sector, while this development should lead to a lasting reduction of unemployment.

There is hardly anything here that the government politicians, for example, could not endorse. But unfortunately this kind of proclamation on economic policy is fairly empty unless it is followed up by realistic proposals that show how the goals are to be reached. In reality this should not be very hard. In respect to the situation in which the Danish economy still finds itself, only a few possibilities present themselves within the given time frame if the desired efforts are to succeed.

But the pinch for the Social Democrats comes with funding. It is interesting that various leading Social Democrats are trying to hector their party colleagues in an effort to make them realize that a strict income policy is a necessity and not just a right-wing assault on wage earners. But in reality, income policy is a fairly vague concept with only a few options open to the government and Folketing. And what good does it do to exhort income policy common sense when at the same time they largely reject the use of any of the few measures that can possibly be used in this form of economic policy? For that is what the Social Democrats are doing when they describe the interventions in cost-of-living and rate regulation as an infringement, when they claim that the income policy will apply to all incomes (which should hardly be the case) and when at the same time they have to be supplied with so-called low-wage safeguards. The income policy ameba with three-part negotiations and suggestions, etc. that was left has been tried before without visible results.

It is also hard to see how one could sharply boost private business investments while at the same time suggesting that this same business sector be subject to a mandatory OD [Economic Democracy] arrangement, stricter price legislation, fund taxation and higher company taxes along with intensified job environment regulations. In addition to this there will be a cost increase in connection with a general reduction of work hours, mandatory elimination of overtime and paid time off for educational purposes.

As far as the wish to bring down the deficit in state finances and cut the growth in the public sector is concerned the Social Democratic proposal achieves the maximum when it comes to contradictions. For in concrete terms they want to increase a number of social outlays--at an extra annual cost of several billion kroner--and the government's latest savings plan has been rejected. In addition they have proposed increased public investments, more publicly-financed social housing construction, the curtailed work week referred to above which will greatly increase public spending, new and costly employment policy efforts, more nursing homes, more urban renewal, etc. When the Social Democrats are now prepared to oppose the block grant reductions this Friday, we have reason to recall that on 1 September of last year the Social Democratic government itself proposed a cut in this block grant of 4 billion kroner in 1984, which for that year actually corresponds closely to the sum of almost 3 billion kroner that the 1983 block grants have already been cut by the four-party government plus the 1.35 billion kroner cut on the Folketing agenda for Friday. In other words, what the Social Democrats wanted then was what the nonsocialist

government is now trying to finish implementing. But now the party does not want to go along, even though it would like to check increases in public spending and reduce the national deficit!

This is an economic policy flipflop that makes it hard to put any faith in the economic assurances of Heinesen, Lykketoft, and others.

On the threshold of a week that could create serious obstacles to the government's economic policy, there is reason to conclude that the Social Democrats have not presented any credible alternative to the policy that is broadly outlined in the budget bill.

In reality the opposition has ceased to exist.

6578
CSO: 3613/193

WRANGLING CONTINUES IN PROGRESSIVE PARTY AS GLISTRUP JAILED

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Lisbeth Knudsen]

[Text] The showdown in the Progressive Party's Folketing group did not end with Mogens Glistrup's departure for Horserod State Prison today. The voting in Folketing on 9 September and the party's national congress on 15 and 16 October will be the next decisive rounds in the internal party conflict.

It is impossible for a person of even moderate intelligence to argue for the negotiating mandate that the Progressive Folketing group has given its negotiators. That comment was made by former group chairman Uffe Thorndahl to the negotiators who will meet in the prime minister's offices to hold talks with the government a few hours after the prison doors close behind their party leader today.

Uffe Thorndahl did not wish to take part in a TV newscast yesterday about the future of the Progressive Party, but sent his comments in a letter instead. It appeared from the TV broadcast that the Progressive Party will stand very firmly behind its demand for concessions from the government in this round and that the party does not wish to be designated as a permanent support party to the government. It was also quite apparent that the conflicts in the party are continuing.

In the letter Uffe Thorndahl said that at least six members of the group should be replaced and that group members are generally too lazy. Thorndahl would not name the six, but he attacked one of the group's new negotiators, Ove Jensen, for a very poor work effort. Ove Jensen replied in the TV broadcast that during the 6 years when he was group chairman, there had been peace in the party, while in the 2 1/2 years Uffe Thorndahl has been chairman, there has been constant unrest and turmoil.

Mogens Glistrup described himself on the TV broadcast yesterday as "alive and kicking" in Danish politics despite the prospect of 3 years in jail. His faithful backers in the Folketing group, Mogens Voigt and Kresten Poulsgaard, said in the broadcast that Glistrup will still wield power in

the party. National chairman V. A. Jakobsen released a questionnaire sent to 500 representatives, 82 percent of whom felt that loyalty to the party was the most important thing while 18 percent thought loyalty to Glistrup was most important. Glistrup dismissed the survey and said there was no difference between the two questions.

H. C. Hansen, a member of the Folketing group who has described Mogens Glistrup as a person "over whom the shadow of insanity is falling" announced that he is voluntarily withdrawing from the conflict in his election district. The district's board has decided to recommend that former national chairman Palle Tillisch take over the post left by H. C. Hansen and an extraordinary general meeting has been called for 12 September. H. C. Hansen will withdraw as candidate for the district in the next election without putting up a fight and instead will try to find another nominating district within the party, a district that agrees with him in his assessment of Glistrup. Yesterday in the TV broadcast, Mogens Glistrup accused H. C. Hansen of using "East European methods when he called another politician crazy."

6578
CSO: 3613/193

UFFE THORNDAL DECRIES GLISTRUP INFLUENCE IN PARTY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Aug 83 p 10

[Article by Progressive Party Folketing member Uffe Thorndahl]

[Text] There have been storm waves in the Progressive Party in recent weeks with a heated debate on whether Mogens Glistrup should continue to be a member of and have voting rights in the party's Folketing group following his expulsion from Folketing on 1 July.

But regardless of what one thinks about the High Court sentence and Folketing's decision to deprive Mogens Glistrup of Folketing membership, Glistrup cannot be a member of the Progressive Party's Folketing group.

A party's Folketing group consists solely of that party's members of Folketing. And it is very encouraging that our organizational leaders were able by a large majority to soberly note as reported in the daily newspapers that Glistrup has been expelled from Folketing and thus stopped being a member of the Progressive Folketing group at the same time.

Nor has anyone dreamed of or proposed that a city council member who similarly had to leave his city council would continue to be a member of the city council group of the party in question.

However it is understandable that the immediate reaction of many party members, for emotional reasons, is that Glistrup should continue to be a member of the Folketing group and that this reaction is partly a response to the High Court sentence and Folketing's decision of 1 July.

But it is tragic and unfortunate that a sizable portion of the Folketing group's members have also adopted this viewpoint, which is emotionally understandable but otherwise quite mistaken.

A Folketing member and a Folketing group must be of such a quality that the correct decisions can be made--even if this is difficult for other reasons, including emotional ones.

But far too many Folketing members were weak and allowed themselves to be quelled by Glistrup without offering any resistance, as they have done so

often before. It stands to reason that neither the voters nor the other parties can take a party at all seriously that decides to have a member in its Folketing group who is not a member of Folketing and who happens to be sitting in a state prison.

However any Folketing group has a chance to give people outside the group some influence over decisions made by the Folketing group. The left-wing parties do this to some extent.

Thus there was a chance to give Mogens Glistrup a right to vote in the group by changing the procedural rules of the Folketing group to allow this.

The way to do this is described in Sections 9 and 10 of the rules of parliamentary procedure:

Section 9. "Existing procedural rules can be changed at a regular annual group meeting by a simple majority of those present or at an extraordinary group meeting at which at least two-thirds of the group are in attendance by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present."

Section 10. "An extraordinary group meeting can be called by giving at least 8 days of advance notice."

This meant that Glistrup's right to vote could be dealt with only as a discussion of principle on 16 August. But that was not the way it turned out. A majority of the Folketing group did not respect its own rules of procedure, the 10 paragraphs of which take up only a single sheet of paper, and thus there was a discussion lasting hours on a topic the rules of procedure prohibited the group from taking a stand on. When the simple regulations adopted by the Folketing group are not respected, it is all but impossible to get the Folketing group to act in a sensible way.

Thus if the Progressive Party is to have a future, the events of recent weeks must give many of our representatives something to think about and thus also lead to the reactions that perhaps and hopefully will lead to putting the party's present Folketing group in their place to the extent that they are able to function in the future in a somewhat satisfactory way. The goal is to get the Folketing group to the point where it can have the strength and consistency to make the decisions that will create respect for the party's Folketing group both inside and outside the party. And one can safely say that when it comes to respect, the Folketing group today is starting out at the very bottom.

6578
CSO: 3613/193

VAYRYNEN: FINLAND SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF MADRID MEETING

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 9 Sep 83 p 31

[Article by Asko Mattila: "Paavo Vayrynen: Finland Satisfied with Results in Madrid"]

[Text] Madrid--On Thursday at the foreign ministers' meeting in Madrid Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen expressed the satisfaction of the Finnish government with the fact that results were achieved at the follow-up meeting in Madrid in spite of difficult political conditions.

Vayrynen hoped that the outcome of the Madrid meeting would have a positive effect on the political situation in Europe.

Vayrynen delivered a speech on Thursday on the second day of the concluding session of the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He hoped that the results of the follow-up meeting would improve relations between the superpowers and promote a political dialogue between them.

"Incident Concerning Korean Aircraft"

Vayrynen used very cautious language in discussing the downing of the South Korean aircraft, which aroused a heated exchange of words at the follow-up meeting in Madrid.

According to Vayrynen, "the incident concerning the South Korean aircraft" has cast a shadow over the foreign ministers' meeting in Madrid.

"At a meeting held this week the foreign ministers of the Nordic countries emphasized that it is especially important to adopt the necessary measures to prevent such a tragic incident in the future. The ministers deplored the incident and expressed their condolences to the relatives of the victims," stated Foreign Minister Vayrynen.

Vayrynen noted that during the conference in Madrid a lack of mutual trust was characteristic of the superpowers and that peaceful cooperation has not developed in the hoped-for manner.

In spite of the negative factors, a balanced and relevant final result was achieved in Madrid according to Vayrynen.

A prolongation of the conference or its conclusion without a relevant final result would have endangered all the positive aspects that the CSCE process represents, stated the foreign minister.

Political Will More Important Than Ever Before

The participating states have expressed their joint political will through the CSCE to develop and tighten relations on a multilateral basis. Since the international situation has become aggravated, such a political will is more important than ever before according to Vayrynen and it is with this reason that the final result in Madrid should be greeted with satisfaction.

The document approved at the follow-up meeting in Madrid reinforces the significance of the final Helsinki accord and its continuing timeliness. In addition, the document was supplemented significantly and new political commitments were defined for the participating states, pointed out the foreign minister.

He stated that the negotiations concerning military issues or the Stockholm disarmament meeting and the preparations for it in Helsinki will provide a significantly new dimension to the CSCE process.

"The mutual understanding concerning the mandate of the Stockholm conference is a significant step forward and reflects the political will of all the participating countries and their commitment to the goals of detente," stated Vayrynen. He also hoped that the Stockholm meeting will in time create the conditions for negotiations on actual disarmament measures.

Stockholm Meeting Important to Small Countries

Vayrynen considered the Stockholm meeting to be especially important to the small countries of Europe, which do not belong to any military alliances.

The on-going attempts to restrain the arms race in Europe must be continued. A continuing arms race from the quantitative as well as qualitative point of view is a growing source of concern to these countries as well as their citizens. Finland is convinced that international stability and security can be increased only by limiting and reducing the level of armaments, stated the Finnish government in its statement at the meeting.

As far as the controversial human rights issue is concerned, Vayrynen mentioned that the provisions accepted in Madrid go significantly further than the final document in Helsinki and that frequently even new areas have been entered carefully. The final document in Madrid contains explicit provisions concerning the transmission of information and communications between people.

As a Nordic democracy Finland considers that human rights, human dignity, and individual freedom are by nature universal and innate, he reiterated.

In conclusion Vayrynen emphasized the continuity of the CSCE process, which at the same time means the permanence of the original goals of the CSCE and regular contacts between the participating countries.

SORSA: WITH BUDGET EASILY APPROVED COALITION MAY LAST TERM

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 8 Sep 83 p 10

[Article: "Sorsa Believes in Long Government Cooperation"]

[Text] Mikkeli--Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa believes that the budget test has shown that the government now possesses all the prerequisites for a cooperation that will last throughout the whole election term. Also according to Sorsa, the next budget will be difficult in its austerity, but the present composition of the government has become familiar with the positions by which difficulties can be overcome.

Sorsa, who directed the meeting of the SDP's policy committee and ministerial group in Mikkeli, also gave recognition to the SMP [Finnish Rural Party]. "The party has come under serious pressure for the first time and perhaps at the most difficult time. In my opinion the SMP has already demonstrated a reasonable ability to bear responsibility in a new situation and under public pressure," estimated Sorsa.

In Sorsa's opinion it was not just a question of testing the cooperative ability of the ruling parties, each party also had to deliberate within its own policy the familiar relationship between their programs and actual opportunities.

Sorsa's satisfaction with the budget proposal evolved around three issues; the framework of the budget proposal remained intact and the result was a satisfactory solution with respect to the national economy as well as the state economy. Social and housing policy items, which make it equitable from a social point of view, were added to it during the deliberation phase. In addition, in its austerity the proposal is so balanced that it will of itself promote opportunities for continuing government cooperation.

"Not a Slashing Budget"

In Mikkeli Sorsa rejected the concept that the government's proposal represents a slashing budget. Indeed, it has become necessary to postpone some reforms and to make revisions, but development is, nevertheless, on the plus side. We are maintaining and even developing the services and social security offered by society while they are being slashed in many other countries, argued Sorsa.

The prime minister does not consider that even the alleged slashes in aid to the municipalities are to be explained with these calculations. He stated that reductions in the growth of the public economy are a national economic necessity. It is also imperative for the municipal sector to participate in aspirations of this nature in the government.

According to Sorsa, ever since the spring we have twisted and turned in the public discussion in the same way that a person does in waiting to see the dentist. "The opposition has depicted the painfulness of the forthcoming drilling and incisions with abandonment. Now we can say that the leftwing and the rightwing have wasted both talk and paper," stated Sorsa in Mikkeli.

Sorsa justified an increase in social security payments by, among other things, the fact that in the trade union movement the preservation of health insurance compensation and daily allowances was considered to be important by 80 percent of the membership in spite of the fact that it would mean a slight increase in health insurance payments.

The SDP's policy committee will give an evaluation of the government's budget proposal in Mikkeli on Thursday. In addition to this, the policy committee will examine the implementation of the decisions of the previous party meeting and will outline proposals to be made to the next party meeting in Lahti next spring.

10576
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PO'S BERGERON ON GOVERNMENT, CNPF TIES, SOCIAL UNREST

Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Aug 83 pp 1,8

[Interview with Andre Bergeron, secretary general of Workers Force, by Andre Gillet; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Andre Bergeron, you are a moderate and responsible man. Today you are stepping up your criticisms of the government's economic policy. Why?

[Answer] Jacques Delors would like to restore the fundamental economic balances: balance of payments, foreign trade, the accounts of the nationalized companies and the national budget. In view of the international situation, he has set himself a very short deadline to try to achieve that, apparently by the end of 1984.

So here he is involved in a forced march to achieve his goals. He is reducing the capacity for domestic consumption to cut down on imports in the hope that what the French do not consume because of the squeeze on their purchasing power can be exported.

[Question] Do you think that this policy can succeed?

[Answer] Jacques Delors' gamble is a tough one to win, if only because France's trading partners think exactly as he does. We are, therefore, inevitably headed for an increase in bitter competition and in that kind of struggle there is always a winner and a loser. As for me, I would much prefer a common policy that would among comparable countries avoid this "infighting" we are witness to. The auto industry is an example of this.

[Question] Speaking of the auto industry brings us to the employment situation. How will the current plan affect the evolution of unemployment?

[Answer] One of its obvious consequences is the deterioration of the job market. No one disputes the fact. Recent indices poorly reflect the real situation given the fact that people are now on vacation and also the effect of seasonal factors.

I persist in saying that, if the present policy is not curbed, we risk having 500,000 more unemployed between now and the end of 1984. And my statement is

not exaggerated since the forecasting departments of the Ministry of Economy had predicted 300,000 more for 1983. This figure seemed so high to UNEDIC [National Commercial and Industrial Employment Federation] administrators that, when they set their budget guidelines, they figured on only 200,000 additional unemployed.

[Question] Don't the figures, nevertheless, show a certain stabilization in the number of applicants?

[Answer] Last year we noted a drop of 200,000 jobs in industry. This was in part compensated for by public sector employment. That will no longer be possible considering the government's concern for balancing the national budget.

Now to restore the balance, we would have to create 250,000 new jobs a year.

[Question] Are the consequences of this situation catastrophic for UNEDIC?

[Answer] The deficit we have estimated at about 8.5 billion francs for the end of this year risks reaching or even exceeding a figure of 10 billion francs. The government operates in the red every month, with Treasury difficulties running at between 6 and 12 billion every month.

This stems from the imbalance that exists between the payment of contributions, government participation and the need for paying unemployment benefits. So we have to appeal to the banks, which of course lend us money against the payment of interest. In 1983 discount charges will represent 1.3 billion francs. The least one can say is that this situation is perfectly absurd.

[Question] What are the risks of a breakdown in the equilibrium of the society?

[Answer] Experience has always shown that governments that exceed certain limits fail. Purchasing power is compressed because of the slowdown in the evolution of wages, but also because of new fiscal appropriations. How long will the French stand for this? We shall see.

But what is even more serious in terms of social equilibrium is the drop in employment. Fifty percent of the unemployed are young people. How can you expect them not to react when they are offered a position as unemployed to start off their careers?

[Question] For 20 years you have contributed to social equilibrium through dialogue. You have sometimes been blamed for doing so. Today you are "trapped" between two competitors more or less lined up with the government. How, under the circumstances, can you preserve the effectiveness and independence of your organization?

[Answer] That's a tough question. Before the political change in 1981, I was considered by many people to be the privileged interlocutor of governments. Actually, I felt it necessary to constantly discuss wage issues, step by step.

I accepted a kind of relation which our competitors rejected, feeling that, because the governments of those days were rightist, it was impossible to get results. The facts have shown that that position was untenable.

When we examine the scope of the social progress that has been made for 30 years now, we must admit that workers' lives have been completely transformed. Pensions, unemployment compensation, employment and layoff guarantees, the length of paid vacations, the improvement of occupational training and wage agreements are examples that no one can dispute.

To illustrate the differences in evaluating these that exist among labor unions, I would simply remind you what the Communist Party and the CGTU [Unified General Confederation of Labor] said in 1930. According to them, a social security system could not exist within a capitalist system. If we had followed up on such a theory, we would still be waiting for wage improvements.

[Question] You don't have much contact with the government, where you nevertheless have friends, do you?

[Answer] It's true that I often have more difficulties with the present government than with those of the past. I don't want to mention anyone by name, but nonetheless do want to say that certain members of the government are not very willing to accept debate over labor issues. There is no democracy without debate between those who govern and the representatives of those who are governed. More than ever, I remain a man of dialogue, but it still takes two to engage in a dialogue. The government also has to admit that it is not necessarily right about everything.

[Question] Is it easier to engage in a dialogue with the CNPF [National Council of French Employers]?

[Answer] That's not easy either. And that's what worries me too. The usual policy — and I repeat the fact — is an irreplaceable element of balance and I remain attached to it. But we must be capable of discussing something. Take the example of number of working hours. If we don't manage to resume negotiations, the government will intervene again. That is not desirable, in any respect. You see, I have the feeling that the idea that the government will assume its responsibilities and will also assume the consequences is gaining favor in top management circles. It's not a good argument because it conflicts with what hundreds of thousands of employers who are in the field are hoping for.

[Question] How do you feel about the return from vacation? Do you have a deadline?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that all the members of all the labor unions are engaged in the Social Security election campaign. So all of them will be very busy until 19 October.

There will probably be social unrest in those sectors most affected by the crisis, but it's hard to foresee what may happen. I sense discontent

everywhere, but I don't know how it will manifest itself.

[Question] If an explosive social situation should arise, would you calm tempers down?

[Answer] I've often had to do so in the past and I don't regret having done so. But for that to be possible again, a compromise has to be conceivable. Now compromise implies a margin for negotiation, something that is particularly narrow today.

Calming tempers down would mean ignoring the reactions of wage-earners. That's not possible. If by chance the labor movement were to act in that way, workers would lose confidence in it and look elsewhere. Then the situation would become serious.

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CSO: 3519/608

CGC'S MARCHELLI ON RENTREE, STRIKES, PCF, GOVERNMENT POLICY

Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Aug 83 pp 1,7

[Interview with the general representative of the CGC, Paul Marchelli, by Nadege Forestier; date and place not specified]

[Text] Managerial personnel are the first victims of a socialist regime. Hit hard by tax pressures, repudiated within companies, excluded from their traditional functions by the Auroux laws, they will, however, not go down into the street. The general representative of the CGC [General Confederation of Managerial Personnel] explained this relative wait-and-see attitude. Managerial personnel owe it to themselves to have a responsible attitude. Now a strike would cost the economy a considerable sum of money. But Paul Marchelli issued a double warning: "We are paying, simply paying to make up the deficits created by the errors of ministers. This is an inadmissible and unacceptable situation." And he added: "It is neither the government nor the president of the republic who governs France, but the Communist Party and the CGT [General Confederation of Labor]."

[Question] What do managerial personnel think of the government's economic policy? Do you believe the Delors plan will succeed?

[Answer] What makes us angry is that the Delors plan is a mechanism for financially draining people that wage-earners, and more specifically management, have been saddled with without there being any constructive elements in it. I mean that the 65 billion that the Delors plan is tapping the national economy for are not reappearing in investments that would prepare for the future and do not permit us to say: "Ah, we can breathe easily." We are really being bled more and more, and it's not over yet. We are paying and paying, but we are simply paying to make up deficits created by the errors of ministers. It's an inadmissible and unacceptable situation. We cannot let them ask us to make sacrifices without having guarantees for our future. For the future of our country.

[Question] Did you announce a 24-hour strike in October for this reason? Are you sticking to that plan?

[Answer] We've decided not to give the order to strike quite simply because a strike would cost the French economy from 7 to 8 billion francs. We feel

that, given the state it is in, now is not the time to add to its burden. Consequently, we anticipate big demonstrations in Paris on 3 October and in the provinces on 5 October to express this discontent, our rejection of working for nothing and the conviction that they are leading us into bankruptcy while at the same time reducing our purchasing power day by day.

We cannot accept the fact that in the space of 2 and a half years, during the initial phase, they have completely impoverished France by exhausting all of its chances of obtaining credit from abroad and that now we are resolutely in the second phase, which consists of impoverishing the inhabitants of France on an extremely large scale.

Let's look the facts squarely in the face. France no longer has any chance of obtaining foreign credit. We can no longer draw on our deficits because we have reached a point where the rope has been stretched to the breaking point. Consequently, there is but one solution: to resort to taxes. The systematic impoverishment of the French. Why? Because we are in a phase of zero, even negative growth. There are no value added proceeds to be redistributed. We cannot say that we are going to utilize part of the proceeds from the country's growth to pay for this or that because there is no growth. We must recognize the fact. Consequently, our government is once again going to have to turn to the French and say to them: "We need money." We'll see them appear as soon as the 1984 budget is prepared. I even fear that the effort that will be demanded of us under this heading, that is, a big increase in direct taxes, may not be enough and that they have gotten themselves into a vicious cycle that will consist of their asking the French to make another effort every 3 or 4 months in the name of this or that exceptional contribution to make up this or that deficit by utilizing the procedures we have become familiar with this year.

And that's not all. Mr Delors has announced the floating of a third loan and perhaps a fourth before the end of the year. He has to find another 50 billion to make up the national deficit, which will probably be on the order of from 160 to 170 billion in 1983. These 50 billion that the government is going to tap us for will be sadly lacking in the money market and will reduce our investment capabilities proportionately.

[Question] Nevertheless, recent indices are rather good. The foreign trade deficit has been reduced, unemployment seems to be stabilizing and, while the latest price-rising index is poor, the experts have announced that it is going to improve. What do you think of this?

[Answer] We must be very careful as to how we can interpret figures. First of all, an attestation. Quite true, there was an improvement during the second quarter of this year in comparison with the first. I would say: fortunately! The effort being demanded of the French is a considerable one. The least we can expect is, nevertheless, to have a minimum of results.

A Circumstantial Result

The foreign trade balance sheet for July is typical of an economy that is becoming inactive, that reduces its imports and profits from the exchange rate of the dollar. For there are some positive aspects to this very high rate of exchange for the dollar. It has permitted French exporters to recover in markets controlled by American exporters. For months and months now we have been crying over the dollar, but we must admit that it favors our exporters. On a large scale. Furthermore, the Americans are in the process of recognizing the fact. If there are at present strong pressures on the United States to lower the exchange rate of the dollar, it's because American exporters have realized that 8 or more francs to the dollar is beginning to pose serious problems. Our exporters have profited from this. They are quite right in doing so. But we must realize that this is not a definitive result. It's a circumstantial result.

The price indices don't represent success. Even if we assume that this is significant and that the exports are right when they say that there will be an improvement in the months to come, we are nonetheless going to have an inflation rate on the order of 9 percent by the end of the year. That's perhaps better in terms of absolute value than what we achieved last year. But in terms of relative value we still retain a differential that is just as big in relation to the other highly industrialized countries. Consequently, we have no choice but to start all over again. When we once again take a look at the very austere, very large nature of the effort that has been demanded by the government, particularly as concerns taxes, the result does not appear to be very effective. As for employment, I've heard the government trumpet its satisfaction because unemployment had slightly dropped between June and July. Review the past 10 years; unemployment always drops between June and July, quite simply because there's a seasonal problem that all statisticians are familiar with.

[Question] Do you believe there will be a fresh outbreak of unemployment when people return from vacation?

[Answer] INSEE [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies] has predicted a sharp rise in unemployment of about 200,000 for the end of 1983. I believe we'll exceed that figure. I base this prediction not only on the number of layoffs that can be anticipated at this time in the different occupations, but also on the cases of reductions in job offers that are cropping up in firms that are still doing well, quite simply because, the situation being what it is, these firms are going to become very cautious. In short, I base it on the fact that there has not been a recovery in the field of investments. Industrial investments have remained at a very, very low level. There will again be a negative figure of -3 percent for 1983. All this is very worrisome. This is the reason why we have asked that a public debate be initiated on the question of immigration, which is one of the elements of the problem of employment in France.

[Question] In your opinion, which sectors are going to be in trouble?

[Answer] The auto industry will be the hot spot. It already is. But the steel industry is still also a very critical area. They have been talking of doing away with 12,000 jobs. Given the current situation with regard to the European steel industry, the guidelines adopted by Brussels and the state of our steel plant, during the next 2 years from 40,000 to 50,000 jobs will be eliminated in the steel industry. Provisions will have to be made as soon as people have returned from vacation. To deal with this problem.

There is another sector which we must not forget and that is the chemical industry, which is being restructured. It's going to cost tens of thousands of jobs. And let's not forget the construction industry, which is still diving. To these we have to add other sectors which may represent less catastrophic situations since it is no longer a matter of tens of thousands of jobs, but nonetheless thousands: the shipbuilding industry, for example, with the problem posed by the shipyards of La Seyne and La Ciotat. Because of the election, at the present time they are trying to cover up the La Seyne Shipyards affair, but we must realize that La Seyne has been sacrificed to the benefit of La Ciotat in government projects.

A Detonator Is Being Set

[Question] Do you think that there may be a risk of a social explosion when people return from vacation?

[Answer] In companies employees are unhappy because the advent of the Socialists in May 1981 was the great hope. You remember the state of grace? People believed everything they were told. There has been a fantastic disillusionment, particularly among the workers. From that quarter there is the potentiality for a considerable reaction. All you have to do to release these reactions is to simply set the detonator. If there were a break in relations between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, this detonator would certainly be set. Because at that moment the Communist Party would appeal to the Left and make an effort to prove to those who have placed their faith in the Left that the Socialist policy is not a policy of the Left, but that only the Communist Party, etc., etc.

[Question] Do you see this departure of the Communists from the government as being a long way off? Not before election day?

[Answer] I'm afraid so. Barring, of course, an external event. I mean, barring a foreign policy factor that would create a final divorce between the Socialists and the Communists. Well, at any rate that would mean that there would be a deterioration of the situation abroad. That's not at all what we hope for.

The Communists are — seen from their side of the fence — doing an excellent job. They are penetrating all the structures of French society in depth. They are gradually taking over key elements, installing themselves in a certain number of nationalized companies. Knowing that the Communist Party operates on a long-term basis, you can be sure that it will continue with its ant-like work for as long as it can and that it will try to go as far as possible. We must have no illusions about this.

[Question] Do you mean to say that the Communists are at present laying down the law?

[Answer] At the present time neither the government nor the president is governing France, but the Communist Party and the CGT, taking into account precisely the political fragility of the system in view of the economic situation. I believe that this is a fundamental fact and I would like to see the French, the public, attuned to the fact.

[Question] Don't you think the government needs managerial personnel and is ready to make certain concessions?

[Answer] We have set in motion an infernal machine. In challenging the role of management through the Auroux laws, through democratization, and in initially and fundamentally permitting the introduction of laws governing liberties the importance of which has certainly not been completely thought out, in permitting revolutionary organizations to step up their activities, to increase their actions to seize power in the companies, they have created a new situation that is assuming an irreversible nature. Why? Because, no matter what the government wants now, it no longer controls developments in the companies; it is the revolutionary organizations that are working the new fields they have been given to clear and which, of course, are getting to the point where they systematically challenge the government and management in the companies. Under the circumstances, even if the government now realizes that it needs management, I believe that it is the action of someone who throws his child into the water, carefully drowns him and then tries to do a bit of artificial respiration.

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CFTC'S BORNARD ON SOCIAL SECURITY, EDUCATION POLICIES, UNREST

Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Aug 83 p 7

[Interview with CFTC leader Jean Bornard by Andre Gillet; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What is your analysis of the economic situation?

[Answer] At this time of return from vacation, the dominant problem for the CFTC [French Confederation of Christian Workers] is to get out of this climate of recession that is currently developing and which is creating profound social unrest.

The government wanted to restore the "great balances" in the country and the CFTC recognized the absolute necessity of curbing inflation and correcting the foreign trade balance. But it denounced the means that were employed, which risked bringing on a recession.

Its fears are today confirmed. Because, while a certain drop in the rate of inflation and a certain restoration of the balance of foreign trade may be noted, the decline in general activity is creating new imbalances and has not led to a recovery in the field of investments.

It is causing a serious deterioration of the employment situation. It is mortgaging all social negotiations. It is making the financing of social welfare, which it has led into a veritable impasse, more difficult.

[Question] What do you think the climate will be during the next few months?

[Answer] It's really very hard to play the prophet at this time. The dominant factors seem to be uneasiness, on the one hand, and profound disillusionment, on the other. This is what is at the bottom of wage-earners' current unrest and discontent. How will this discontent manifest itself when people return from vacation, at a time when wage agreements are renewed, at a time when new burdens arise, whether they be contributions or taxes, whether they be being faced with the deadlines for layoffs that are taking shape? In a situation of discontent like this one, you don't know what wage-earners' reactions may be. I believe we can recall the climate of 1953 when, following a period of stagnation and then too an attempt to restore the economy's balance, we had

quite spontaneous explosions that occurred in August at a time when no one expected them.

We think that during a situation of unrest like that one, of general dissatisfaction, you can have totally uncontrollable reactions. This is a very serious situation. We must be on our guard. This is one of the reasons why we are trying to draw the attention of the government, but also of employers, to the danger of a deterioration of the situation.

Explain Economic Problems

[Question] What then are your proposals for avoiding this deterioration?

[Answer] What we are proposing is a change of context. We must absolutely try to substitute development objectives for the climate of recession that is now taking form. I'll give you a specific example to illustrate the action that could be pursued as regards employment. Big problems have currently arisen in the steel and auto industries. We realize that we risk dooming them in the end unless we modernize our industries. This is, therefore, imperative. This said, if we simply propose to wage-earners that we eliminate personnel and offer them the prospect of increased unemployment, how do you expect such an objective to be not only accepted, but even understood by wage-earners? We are saying that there must be thorough discussion at the company level, the situation must be explained and employers too be made to understand that you don't save a company by eliminating as many employees as you can.

It may be that, in spite of this action and this effort, we will reach the conclusion that a certain reduction in force is inevitable. In that event we must be able to at the same time offer the threatened wage-earners the prospect of shifts in types of employment. And at local and regional levels a considerable effort must be made to try to see what kind of jobs one could create.

And companies should make an adequate effort to explain economic problems, explain the need for intervening in the development of a certain number of techniques. People often accuse the labor unions of being irresponsible and sometimes they are right, because there are unions that don't want to take economic factors into account; but as for employers, do they make an effort to really explain company decisions, indeed to investigate a certain number of solutions with their employees, who sometimes may find it hard to express themselves, but who have their feelings about things, live the life of the company and who would perhaps also have a lot to say?

[Question] What solutions do you envisage to correct the financial situation of the social welfare systems?

[Answer] The key to the solution is the need for starting up the economy again and, if employment continues its downward trend, it will be impossible to resolve UNEDIC [National Commercial and Industrial Employment Federation] and Social Security problems. So on the surface of this problem we find what we said about social policy, purchasing power and employment. This is a must. That said, what can we do from the point of view of UNEDIC and Social Security?

In our opinion, we must first have management policies that are really very attentive to people's needs. This means that at UNEDIC they must not be satisfied with compensating people, but must also have a very active policy for offering them jobs. This is absolutely necessary. It seems to us that in this matter we cannot avoid a shared effort on the part of employees, employers and the government. This is really something that is inescapable.

Assuming that we make this effort for a positive policy that is aimed not at compensating but at reemploying people, we can say that we at the CFTC will not refuse to reexamine the problem of contributions. But, in our opinion, employers must offer something in exchange for this, no matter what sort of difficulties they may be in. But when a few months ago employees agreed to contributing an economy of 10 billion in this area, employers made the mistake of rejecting a gesture that would have been a response to this comprehensive effort.

As concerns Social Security, very attentive management is indispensable. They don't have the right to waste beneficiaries' money. Insured, administrators, doctors, everyone must be aware of the economic dimensions of these problems. You know that there are not many courses given in medical schools on the economic dimensions of Social Security.

To succeed in developing this sense of responsibility, we must absolutely see to it that it does not become even more of a big, anonymous, impersonal service. We must decentralize it to make it more responsible. Social Security must no longer be that great bottomless well. This is fundamental.

We must also make an effort to prevent certain things. We could say a lot about alcoholism, concern ourselves with the problem of the price of non-alcoholic beverages. The hospitals are largely occupied by old people who should not be hospitalized but taken care of in terms of policies involving attendants, of a more humane environment. I believe that this attempt to create a Social Security of human proportions is one of the major orientations and one of the keys to the solutions we are defending.

[Question] Do you consider your position on the current labor union chessboard to be a difficult one?

[Answer] On the contrary, I believe that, while we may not be the most comfortable, we are at least the least uneasy, and the reason for that is first of all because we have always avoided that terrible trap, that plague that has hurt the French union movement so badly: politicization. This is one of our essential characteristics. We have never believed that all we had to do to resolve all our problems was to change the government, and the fact that we have not changed the way we talk about this is really a considerable asset for us. Make no mistake, this is not at all meant to reflect disdain for politics. We will discuss matters in the same way with all our interlocutors. This is a considerable asset in the present situation and it's not only among us that there is disillusionment.

Educational Freedom and a Matter of Principle

[Question] Do you feel that you occupy a somewhat isolated position in the worker movement?

[Answer] We have no partisan opposition with regard to the interlocutor we find ourselves facing. We don't change our line and I believe that we thus gain credibility in the eyes of both wage-earners and the government.

We have, of course, a certain number of difficulties. We cannot say that we have penetrated the corridors of government or the ministries with our representatives. We must acknowledge that a dialogue is nevertheless being initiated. But we do have permanent problems that are not new, for example, with regard to the news media. This is undoubtedly due to the opportunities accorded some, but especially to a view of news that results in more time being devoted to the spectacular, the striking, indeed the scandalous in the television news than to more normal, less spectacular, but more effective actions.

I would add another point. We have one considerable asset, the fact that our doctrine of Christian inspiration attaches much more importance to people, to respect for human beings than to the establishment of a system. We have the feeling that all the systems are bankrupt today. In relating to this attitude toward human beings, we do not risk being taken in, which is important for us and permits us to avoid a considerable number of difficulties in terms of excessive nationalization, whether that involves the economy through specific nationalizations, Social Security of the Ministry of Health — that big, irresponsible, anonymous department. This too is a CFTC asset.

[Question] Your organization fiercely defends educational freedom.

[Answer] For us educational freedom is truly an aspect of the view we have of people. It's a matter of principle. Freedom of conscience, with parents' responsibility being fundamental in this area, and parents' imprescriptible right to give their children an education that is suited to them, this is a matter of equity. It's not enough to acknowledge this principle to parents; we must give them the means for exercising this freedom without penalizing them. It would be absolutely monumental to see a government that thinks of itself as being for the people reserve this freedom for the most affluent, the wealthiest. And this may also be a question of efficiency, since in the highly decentralized and open forms everyone recognizes that there is much more rigidity in the enormous apparatus of the national education system. In our opinion, efficiency demands that we not burden this system (150,000 employees, 2 million students), but that an open attitude and flexibility are necessary.

This is the role our vigilance is performing and particularly now, when people are returning from vacation, it would seem to us to be senseless to stimulate the tendency toward monopoly for purely sectarian and doctrinaire reasons.

For us freedom is not only a right, but also a responsibility and an obligation. When we look at the price the ardor of the Poles has to pay to win this

freedom, there are a lot of lessons for us to learn. If those who are fortunate enough to live in free countries do not assume the responsibility of taking care of their own affairs, they will risk making room for those who dream of monopolies and totalitarianism. That would be a very serious responsibility.

Wage-earners must not be content with pressing a button to resolve their problems; they must themselves assume responsibility for their own future.

11,466
CSO: 3519/608

MOTIVES SOUGHT FOR DENYING REPAIRS TO SOVIET SHIP

Athens 1 VRADYNI in Greek 17 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

Text The sudden decision by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ban the repairs of a Soviet ship by the Perama Shipyards of the NAVSI Company, although approval had been originally given, has created a mystery and raised many questions. The ban was ordered by telex signed by Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos.

The telex--which did not give the reasons for the ban--was dispatched by the director of political affairs of the Foreign Ministry to the maritime company "New Cronos" on 12 August with a copy to the A2 Office of the Navy General Staff GEN and to the Merchant Marine Ministry.

The communication to the A2 of GEN reflects the seriousness of the subject and creates valid suspicions--according to the views of political observers--that the Soviet vessel "KIL 21," which did not receive approval by the Foreign Ministry, was not a civilian ship as it appeared, but a spy ship.

The Full Text

The full text of the telex from the foreign minister is as follows:

"From: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Al Directorate of Political Affairs

To: NEW CRONOS SHIPPING CO. SA

Copy to GEN/A2-YEN

Relative to your cable 2360 of 28-7-83. The repair of KIL 21 at the Perama-NAVSI-Shipyards is not approved.
Kharalambopoulos."

The questions raised by this decision to ban repairs to the Soviet ship are:

1. What documents did the Soviets initially submit to be able to get approval for the vessel's repair? According to the assessments of the same observers, they must have submitted false documents to present a spy ship as a merchant vessel.

2. Why did the Greek authorities give their approval initially? Did they give their approval initially relying on the Soviet assurances, as they did in the case of the two Soviet "Antonov 26" transport planes that were allowed to stop at the Elliorikon airport? Did they withdraw their approval later after they found out from intelligence reports or investigation that the vessel was a spy ship and not a commercial vessel?

The Soviet Intentions

The same political observers underlined that the Soviets were encouraged or possibly emboldened by the easy departure of the two Soviet aircraft without control, with their suspicious cargo, to move on to the next step which they felt should be the repair of a spy ship disguised as a merchant vessel.

Near the Naval Base

But the fact which must have most disturbed the Greek authorities is not only that it was a spy ship but also that the Soviets wanted to have the repairs made in a most sensitive area for our national security since the Perama Ship-yards are across from the naval base where most of the Greek Navy ships are stationed.

It is recalled that a few months ago a ship of the Mediterranean Soviet Fleet, which claimed to be a merchant vessel, had gone aground in the same area. The government had stated then that there was no problem because the passage of the ship had been approved by the Greek authorities.

It must also be noted that the Soviets have four stations outside of the Greek territorial waters, and that the largest among them are near Limnos and Kythira.

The Agreement

The agreement with the Soviet agency which is in charge of negotiating the repairs of Soviet ships, provides for the repair of merchant vessels as well as unarmed vessels--auxiliary vessels of the Soviet Navy.

For the repair of ships in these two categories special contracts are signed with the Greek shipyards and naturally, such contracts are signed only after an investigation shows that the ship conforms with the terms of the agreement.

7520
CSO: 3521/424

KKE SEEN UNWILLING TO FACE PROBLEMS IMPOSED BY 'CHANGE'

Athens EXORMISI TIS KYRIAKIS in Greek 13 Aug 83 p 4

Article by And. Kokorikos: "The KKE Contradictions Will Continue"

Text The exacerbation or the detente in the relations between PASOK and KKE is a subject which has preoccupied our country's progressive movement during the past 2 years.

A few days ago this issue was discussed by the Tenth Conference of PASOK's Central Committee and also at the recent extraordinary meeting of the KKE Central Committee.

According to the assessments of political observers following the decisions of the high-level collective committees of the two parties, their relations go through a new period of detente which they doubt will last very long. This is because on this issue KKE has no specific or permanent policy which has been implemented in a unified manner by the leadership, by the grass-roots party organizations, or by the party's newspaper--even more so since the latest modestly worded resolution of the KKE Central Committee is not expected to be accompanied by a similar attitude on the part of the party organizations in the mass areas.

The recent KKE resolution, which was made public in the form of a communication from the Presidium of the Central Committee Plenum, was characterized by the mild tone of the KKE criticism over the PASOK policy in contrast to the harshness and demagogic phraseology used by KKE in the last few months.

The phenomenon, which we have already observed twice in the last 21 months PASOK has been in power, namely, KKE's policy toward the government to alternate between "unrestrained opposition" and the "moderate policy" on its theses, preoccupied the Tenth Conference of the PASOK Central Committee.

This attitude, which resembles a "political pendulum," is not a rare phenomenon in the country's political life, but never before had KKE's policy such characteristics.

The fall of the Right and the beginning of the transition to socialist forms of management has urgently placed on KKE responsibility for making serious

choices and this revealed the chronic crisis of strategy which characterizes KKE.

According to the position of the Executive Bureau at the Tenth Conference of the PASOK Central Committee, KKE will not be able to immediately overcome its dilemma, while its political pendulum is expected to continue its swings according to circumstances as they develop each time. This is the reason why:

During the 1974-1981 period KKE had succeeded in building an anti-Right opposition and in developing corresponding action, placing its strategy in the "freezer" since there was no need to identify it with realistic goals beyond the necessity "to defeat the Right."

During this same period KKE was able to cooperate with PASOK in the mass areas without creating problems with regard to its strategy or its profile. During the 1981-1983 period KKE had two alternatives: To align itself critically with PASOK or to embark on a fierce opposition across the board.

If it had chosen the route of critical cooperation with the government of Change, KKE would have had to adopt significant changes in its strategy and ideological-political profile in order not to be incorporated into PASOK and to follow a policy of "tail".

On the other hand, KKE has been reluctant to conduct an unrestrained opposition across the board because such a tactic would isolate it gradually from the progressive people and their broader circle, and would cause reactions within the party. At the same time KKE was contemplating the high political cost it would have to pay if the PASOK government lost ground.

As a result, KKE is vacillating between these two alternatives without being able to choose definitely which road to follow, thus giving the impression of swinging back and forth all the time.

The above points presented here as a schematic and epigrammatic form do not aspire to give a complete analysis of the dilemmas facing KKE, but they allow us to see unemotionally the contradictions in KKE and to interpret KKE's contradictory actions under the circumstances.

In any event, it is certain that the delay in facing up to the problems forced on the KKE leadership by the Change will mean that its contradictory policy will continue.

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CSO: 3521/424

ANALYTICAL CONCLUSION FROM CONDUCTED POLL RESULTS

Athens EPIKAIRO in Greek No 784, 11-17 Aug 83 pp 4-5

/Text 7 The urban area of the former Athens Administration (which includes the First and Second Election Districts of Athens and Piraeus) according to a poll taken by the Nielsen firm early in July 1983 shows a substantial decrease (-31.92%) in the PASOK strength. In the same area, the PASOK strength in the 1981 elections had reached 47.96 percent while now only 33 percent declared that they belonged to it. It is clearly evident that the large percentage drop in PASOK's strength is due to the government's economic policies.

If one is to take into account the negative reactions of public opinion and especially the negative reactions of the PASOK followers themselves because of the government's bad economic policy, the percentage of PASOK's decline cannot be regarded as particularly satisfactory for the opposition.

Indeed the percentage of the remaining PASOK followers (i.e., 33%) who are displeased or not satisfied is terribly high. Thus, among the PASOK followers, only 24 percent are satisfied with the inflation rate, 27 percent with the income policies, 24 percent with the rate of unemployment, 23 percent with the Athens pollution /the "cloud" or "nefos", 41 percent with the education, 33 percent with the economic policies, 30 percent with transportation, 31 percent with the NATO question, 40 percent with the EEC question.

In other words, not even half of the PASOK followers are satisfied on any of the above issues. Such low levels of satisfaction and such high levels of displeasure lead one to ask why do they remain in PASOK and say that they support it when they are so dissatisfied?

There are several answers to this question. First of all there is lack of information and uncertainty in public opinion (and among the PASOK followers) with regard to the government's final intentions and real objectives in the economic sector. This uncertainty is intensified by the prevailing confusion even over the government's views on the basic structures of the economy.

The content of the questions relating to private initiative and the socializations in the private sector is particularly illuminating. The prevailing confusion in the public opinion is exceptionally high. Let us take the followers of PASOK. To the question, "Does the government encourage private

initiative," 61 percent replied "yes". But to the question, "Is the government planning to abolish private initiative," 65 percent replied "yes". This is a contradiction which reveals confusion and lack of information.

But what is the situation among ND followers? Almost just as much confusion and lack of information. Strangely, 35 percent of the ND followers either respond "don't know" or say that the government encourages private initiative! And only 50 percent of them believe that the government plans to abolish private initiative! This shows, in other words, that the ND has failed to convince even its own followers as a whole about the government's intentions. Is it possible that the ND leadership still does not know where our economy is heading?

The prevailing views regarding the structures of our economy are even more preposterous. To the question if our economy will improve "with the spread of socializations in the private sector," the answer given by the PASOK followers (logically) reflects this lack of information, since 66 percent replied "yes". But the response of the ND followers is truly irrational-- 51 percent replied that either they didn't know or that they believed the spread of socializations in the private sector would help the economy! Is not this tangible proof of the disorientation and ideological and political confusion in which we live?

Here precisely is the basic answer to the question we posed at the outset, namely, why do they remain in PASOK if they are so dissatisfied?

The followers of ND are clearly informed with regard to the country's international position. Eighty three percent of the ND followers believe we must belong to an alliance (to survive nationally and economically) and 77 percent believe this alliance must be NATO. By contrast, among the PASOK followers reservations, confusion, and uncertainty prevail. But their stand is an understandable reaction after the disappointments with the Third World.

Thus, 46 percent of the PASOK followers believe we must belong to an alliance (to survive) while 43 percent do not. Eighteen percent favor participation in the Warsaw Pact, 17 percent in NATO, and 65 percent either do not know or believe we should belong to no alliance. It is evident that the PASOK followers "have lost their bearings." It is up to the ND to take advantage in the immediate future, and to what extent, with PASOK's inconsistency with its Third World oriented pre-election proclamations.

Particularly significant for today's political climate is the exceptionally high percentage among those questioned who refused to name the party to which they belonged or who stated that no party reflects their views. According to the Nielsen conclusions, never before "has such a phenomenon taken place." Thirty seven and a half percent of all respondents refused to identify their political affiliation. Thirteen percent among this 37.5 percent said that no party expresses their views, and since the decline in PASOK support since the 1981 election is approximately 14 percent, we may assume this category of

citizens or at least their majority is politically homeless.

But what about the rest--24.5 percent from among the 37.5 percent who refused to state their party preference? First of all, one has to assume that they do not belong to the communist parties since, according to the replies of those asked, 13 percent belong to KKE and 4 percent to the KKE-Int. We have, that is, a total of 17 percent or approximately as much as the two parties received together in the 1981 election in the polled region, with a noted increase for KKE-Int, at the expense of KKE.

Another point: No PASOK or communist follower today would have any reason to hide his/hir affiliation. Therefore, the 37.5 percent cannot belong to PASOK or the two communist parties.

The most likely explanation is that in today's climate the citizen is afraid to state that he is affiliated with the bourgeois parties of the opposition to avoid being branded "rightist", "conservative", or "not progressive." This is something that the opposition parties and especially the ND must take seriously into account. Of course, a careful study of the poll statistics we published, the responses of the category of citizens who did not reveal their party identity (the 37.5 percent) coincide with responses given on the various questions by the followers of ND and of the small parties. This indicates a "hidden terror" much more dangerous for our political development than the terrorism evidenced in open spaces (as done recently) against gatherings of the ND or of the other opposition parties.

The clear conclusion from this poll is that PASOK's mistakes are not enough; nor is the citizens' anxiety for the country's economic future. It is necessary to demolish one by one all the dangerous chimeras PASOK used to climb to power.

It is necessary to build on the opposite shore a reliable political home to house those who have already awakened and those who will wake up in the future. A home free of the inferiority complex of the so-called rightist or conservative. A home which will not be afraid to accuse and to fight against everything that is not in keeping with the free economy and the parliamentary democracy. Without stupid flirtations toward the socialist utopias and without delays in the fight against the communist despotism. A home with political leaders who have clear convictions and who are calm and serious. With people like Kohl or Thatcher. Even in miniature.

7520
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PASOK'S SELF-ASCRIBED 'THIRD ROAD' POLICY QUESTIONED

Athens | AVGI in Greek 14 Aug 83 p 3

/Article by Kostas Spyropoulos/

/Excerpts/ PASOK, following its ideological wandering in the Third World orientations, seems to turn--ideologically--to the choice of a third road to socialism with a clear-cut rejection of the social democratic strategy as well as of the frontal attack of the Third International. This is indicated by an in-party PASOK memo which was distributed already to its leading organs to serve as the basis for the ideological discussion in the context of the PASOK Congress.

Is this, we wonder, another repetition of "visions" in view of the dead end reached by the tactic of the "feasible"? Can the visions still beautify the government's policies? Or is it possible that behind certain points in the memo are hidden in-party disagreements on basic problems of the Change: popular participation, Article 4, democratization of civil service, incomes' policy, relations of party-state-mass movement?...

Adoption of the Third Road or Scotch-taping Method?

In the course of dialogue we will find out (of course, if the dialogue takes place in public and in the fullest extent) whether this third road is a conscious choice of PASOK or of one faction or if it is still another sample of the familiar ability of PASOK's leadership to put together with scotch tape the various ideological nuggets, stitching together the various parts. But what we know today is that certain PASOK personalities, of Center origin, have raised objections and reservations about this third road to socialism.

Their objections are of particular interest because they reveal a characteristic contradiction: First, they object that this is a road to socialism and therefore this will scare away the moderates of the Center; and second, because it is a third road which means an ideological rift with the (dogmatic) KKE. This is an interesting contradiction of certain PASOK personalities of Center origin. Fear because of socialism but good relations with the dogmatic KKE. A dogmatic communist party at this juncture, they say, does not compete with us while the adoption of the third road by PASOK justifies, in their view, the positions of the renovating Left /of KKE-Int./ and objectively

strengthens it.

The advocates of the third road include sincere followers but also others who seek "a visionary alibi" in view of the stagnation of the Change.

But PASOK's present and "existing" governmental policy gives the answer to all of them. Even if the "thinking" changes for some, there is no assurance that the "existing policy" will also change. And we all know that "it is not the thinking that determines the existing policy but the existing policy that determines the thinking."

7520
CSO: 3521/424

POLITICAL

NORWAY

STUDY RECOMMENDING CLOSER TIES TO EC REAWAKENS DEBATE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Sep 83 p 13

[Article by Werner Adam]

[Text] The former referendum against the entry to the EC is seen today in another light.

Stockholm in September. After every change in the chairmanship of the European Community, Norway, which does not belong to this organization, is accustomed to come to terms with the presiding country. Negotiations of this type have become a rule for Oslo ever since the conservatives have been in power there. Not long ago now it was Athens' turn. Foreign Minister Stray spoke there with the same purpose that brought him six months before this to Bonn and six months before this to Copenhagen: to assure his country continual information on the course of European political cooperation. Following the example of the Danes and the Germans, the Greeks were also willing to fulfill the wishes of the Norwegians. What first brought about agreement between Stray and Tindeman -- an indirect inclusion of Oslo in the determination of the Community's foreign policy -- has in the meantime obviously been welcomed by all EC countries and recognized as a useful enterprise.

The idea began three years ago in the so-called Europe Movement in Norway. At that time it reached the conclusion in a study put together by politicians, military men, and publicists that its country had to for reasons of security and foreign policy maintain the closest possible relationships with the Community and try to reach a "special arrangement" with the organs of the European Political Cooperation. The authors of the study indicated at the time that Norway, after its refusal to enter the EC -- the proposal was rejected exactly eleven years ago by 53.5 percent of the population questioned -- was as a NATO member leaning even more on the United States. Because of this it became in the course of the tension between the two super powers more strongly than other European small states the target of propaganda attacks from the neighboring Soviet Union. To be sure, the Europe Movement advocated the retention of close relations with the Americans, but nevertheless added that Norway must join the efforts toward a "more independent Western Europe." Over and above its membership in the Western defense alliance, the country had to strive for closer foreign policy cooperation with the EC countries. A corresponding mutual interest could be expected because Norway was already

closely connected to the European Community in trade policy, and in addition it had gained in importance as an oil producer.

When one year later after long Social Democratic rule, the Conservative Party took over the reins of government, Foreign Minister Stray immediately adopted the line of thought of the Europe Movement, which he was sympathetic with. Although he was not able to formalize the desired special relationships of his country to the Brussels community because of lack of contractual and organizational prerequisites, his efforts found a positive echo. From then on, Norway could present its views on current political questions to the hosts of the consultation rounds at the time, and it was regularly kept informed on the course of the deliberations. Oslo could awaken a growing understanding in the EC countries that in spite of the former referendum it did not want to stand apart, but wanted to solidify the mutual interests in foreign and security policy through closer agreements. Nevertheless, there were and are limits that could only be overcome if Norway were to change its mind and finally enter the European Community after all.

And this is precisely what is being considered again in conservative circles. Recently a committee of the Conservative Party presented a report in which it says that only by full membership in the EC can Norway hope for "the solution to its growing problems with the rest of Europe." Three reasons are given as a basis for this opinion: expanding foreign policy cooperation in the European Community, the "dangers to free trade" originating from its domestic market, and the necessity for Norway, which has in the meantime become a significant supplier of oil and natural gas, to deepen its "energy policy cooperation with the continent."

According to the committee's report, the European Political Cooperation has now become "the most important foreign policy community forum next to NATO." Norwegian security interests consider it therefore imperative that the country have direct entry into this cooperation, and that it can no longer be satisfied with the limited agreements between Stray and Tindeman. Also, the free trade agreement between Norway and the EC seems likely to prove itself to be insufficient because in the Community, industrial policy is growing in importance in relation to agrarian policy, and this could have disadvantageous consequences for trade with third countries. But the most serious change in the situation since Norway refused to enter the EC is that the country has in the meantime become an important energy producer, and it finds its best customers on the European continent.

The Conservative report has received varied response. It immediately awakened memories of the early seventies when the struggle for and against entry into the EC almost tore the Norwegian parties apart. The Center Party and the Christian Peoples Party, which have recently entered a coalition with the Conservatives, immediately warned of a break in the governmental coalition if the Conservative Party was thinking of following the ideas of its Europe Committee. A spokesman of the so-called Peoples Movement Against EC Membership went so far as to call the recommendations an "invitation to political civil war."

Conservative Prime Minister Willoch, like his foreign minister, Stray, a convinced European, reacted to such excitement with the calming remark that the suggestions from the ranks of his party pointed at the most toward a "possibility of the 1990's." On the other hand, the deputy party chairman, Kaci Kullmann Five, said she could well imagine that this question might become an issue as early as the 1985 election campaign. At any rate, a dead debate has come strongly to life again. In addition, the oppositional Social Democrats have begun to review "Norway's relationship to the rest of Europe." The people's referendum of 1972 seems after all not to have shown itself to be a no for all eternity.

9124
CSO: 3620/452

POLITICOS JOCKEY FOR POSITIONS ON CANDIDATE LISTS

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 9 Aug 83 pp 1,7

[Commentary by Fusun Ozbilgen]

[Text] The competition among the prospective candidates gained momentum since the applications have started to be filed to political parties. Those prospective candidates who could not get a place on the Board of Founders (which is to determine the parliamentary candidates), and those who did not register with a party having first obtained certain promises, are now engaged in an intense effort to "secure a parcel" out of the "unparcelled places." These efforts are carried out through methods such as getting close to the party chairman, looking for closenesses that will gain the admiration of the Board of Founders or applying pressure as the "voice of the grass roots."

The methods used are differentiated according to individuals and the positions they occupy.

An important segment of the Consultative Assembly [CA] members have not really "satiated their appetite" for their membership at the Constituent Assembly. Whereas they do not quite attend the ongoing CA meetings, they do not neglect making rounds of political party headquarters, the founder members and press organs with a view to taking their place at the new assembly. Some of the CA members have "parcelled" their places, that is, certain bargains have already been struck and promises have been obtained with regards to candidacy and party entry forms have been filled at flamboyant ceremonies.

Some of the "latecomers" among the CA members are searching for "unparcelled parcels" for themselves these days. For instance, it is made known that 17 CA members have applied to the Motherland Party for membership. In the meantime, a CA member wanted to apply to SODEP [Social Democracy Party]; however, when SODEP general secretary Ahmet Durakoglu told him: "I cannot see any CA member with the qualities required for registration with our party", the applicant changed his mind. Now he thinks of becoming a candidate with the Populist Party.

Old-timers whose names have been heard in the political arena, provided they are not disqualified on legal grounds, are engaged in 'covert' reconnaissance operations. Some 'effective' acquaintances within the party are used as go-betweens.

"I may come to your party but at which slot and at which province would that be?" Is the general line of approach. Some of them, making it quite plain that they want to join the party, are courting the founders:

"Well, now that a well-known politician like myself is going to lend his prestige to your party you ought to understand what I mean..." Meanwhile, stories are told of most unexpected switch-overs from one grass-roots base to another. However, names of the people involved are not made public as the 'ground surveys' are carried out secretly. It is always possible to deny that meetings had taken place among two or three people provided there are no written records.

Furthermore, certain prestigious ex-chairmen of banks, prominent ex-bureaucrats are queuing at the doors of the parties.

The parties are accepting the application forms of these candidates (those officially applying without surveying the ground) alongside with 50,000-75,000 TL application fees.

The Board of Founders of various parties will meet in Ankara to discuss the applications of candidates later this month, e.g. after 17 August the Motherland Party, after 20 August the MDP and other parties.

An administrator from the Motherland Party talks about the excessive number of applications to his party and adds:

"Our popularity undoubtedly has its reasons. For instance in MDP there are about 40 founder members. They have also accepted about 70 CA members. Then there are those whose names carry weight. The prospective applicant sees that about 120-130 of the first places on the party slates are already filled. In any case there are 85 regions. All the first places on the slates are filled. In our party, however, no one has been given any promise. Except for the places of the 30 founder members all places are vacant. Our chairman does not answer any applications, or give any promises. There has been so many applications that, he has embarked upon countrywide tours, in part, to get away from all this."

As the administrator from the Motherland Party has said some of the places on the party slates have already been "parcelled." The competition is going on for the unparcelled places.

Meanwhile, the "voice of the grass roots" is using certain intimidation tactics in its relations with the Board of Founders. As local units are being set up, those working in cities and towns are asking:

"For whom are we going to do all that drudgery? Who is going to be placed at the top of the list in our province?

The deputy chairman of an important provinces' local party organization says:

"The candidates will be determined by the Board of Founders but we are not 'slaves of the sultan' either. We will certainly review the list in our capacity as local organizations." The covert meaning is: "You won't forget us, will you?"

From time to time there is talk of money. "A man is said to have applied to our party. He is said to have offered 50 million TL in exchange for being at the top of the list."

Apart from offers like these, the parties are going to secure a substantial income from prospective candidates. The parties have made it known that they are going to charge the applicants the following amounts: Motherland Party 50,000 TL, SODEP and MDP 75,000 TL. Each party will declare 800 candidates which is twice the number of MPs (400). The money to be received from these 800 candidates, with an estimated 50,000 TL each, adds up to 40 million TL.

Thus, the prospective candidates are, in the eyes of the parties, "the hen that lays golden eggs." The members of the Board of Founders, on the other hand, are viewed by the prospective candidates as the "key that opens the door of the parliament."

After this lock is opened another important obstacle still remains. And that is the screening by the National Security Council and the elections.

12466
CSO: 3554/399

NSC ENJOINS HP, ANAP MEMBERS, APPROVES MDP MEMBERS

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Ankara--The NSC [National Security Council] vetoed seven founding members from both the HP [People's Party] and the ANAP [Motherland Party] and approved political activity for two National Democracy Party members who had been banned from politics.

The NSC's veto decision regarding seven founders of the HP was transmitted to Chairman General Necdet Calp by a civil servant, who arrived at party headquarters at 1715 hours yesterday. Calp read the message to founding committee and Chairman General Council members, who were holding a meeting. The persons who were rejected are:

Deputy Chairman General Aytekin Yildiz, journalist and former director general of the Anatolian News Agency; Deputy Chairman General Turgut Altun Kaya, attorney and former member of parliament; Secretary General Umit Teoman, attorney; Deputy Secretary General Abdullah Kutkut, former director general of Cukobirlik [Cukurova Cotton and Citrus Fruit Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union]; Deputy Secretary General Mehmet Sahin, unionist; founding member Engin Aydin, attorney and former Private Secretariat Director of the Ministry of Tourism and Information; and founding member Naci Cidal, jurist and former member of parliament.

On 20 May 1983, the HP applied to the Ministry of Interior and presented a list of 32 founders. Cidal resigned from the HP on 21 May 1983, but Chairman General Calp did not put this resignation into effect.

It is necessary for the HP, who, with the veto, has only 25 founding members, to announce new founding members to make a total of at least 30 within 5 days. In fact, the NSC message requests that the Ministry of Interior be informed of the new founders within 5 days of the date of the veto.

In reaction to the veto, party Chairman General Calp said, "I do not wish to say anything at this time."

The CUMHURIYET correspondent asked, "What will happen now?" Calp responded by saying:

"New persons to replace our seven colleagues who were rejected will be determined and announced within the shortest possible time."

Motherland Party

The NSC decision, which was brought from the attorney general's office to ANAP headquarters by a civil servant at 1700 hours, was immediately relayed to the Founders Council, which was in a meeting. Those vetoed are:

Deputy Chairman General Sadi Pehlivanoglu, jurist and former deputy; Deputy Chairman General Husnu Dogan, former chairman of the DPT [State Planning Organization] Foreign Capital Office and graduate construction engineer; Deputy Chairman General Adnan Kahveci, former prime ministerial consultant; founding member Erol Aksay, director general of the International Industry and Trade Bank; founding member Cemil Cicek, attorney; founding member Muzaffer Atilgan, chairman of the Goztepe Club and founder and manager of various organizations; and Cavit Kavak, attorney and exporter.

An evaluation of the situation was conducted for a period of time following the reading of the NSC decision. Then, those who were rejected left the meeting.

There were 37 founding members of the ANAP. Under the law, new members will not be able to be named to replace those that were vetoed.

The meeting of the Founders Council adjourned at 1920 hours.

National Democracy Party

NSC Decision No 79 gave permission for NDP Izmir Province Chairman Isilay Saygin, former municipal chairman of Buca, and party election affairs official Yavuz Onursal, marketing and advertising specialist, to take part in political activities.

NSC Decision No 62, which deals with the subject, reads:

"The two persons whose names are listed below and who come under Article 2 (51) of Decision No 79 have been given permission by the NSC to be founders of this party and to take positions as officials in the ranks of any organization with the NSC approval."

Saygin told a CUMHURIYET reporter who spoke with him in Izmir, "It is a heartening development for persons who have proven to have provided nonpartisan service in the past to be given a place in a newly inaugurated political era. My responsibility will be to serve my country. It is my opinion that all individuals whose basic principle was productive service in the past should be given the same opportunity."

Rises to Seventeen

The day before yesterday, MDP founders Mishah Ongan, Abdurrahman Guler, and Ali Riza Cetiner were also rejected. This raises to 17 the number of politicians disapproved by the NSC.

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MDP LEADER SUNALP ON MERCER PROSPECTS, POLICY

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 10 Aug 83 pp 1,6

[Article by Fusun Ozbilgen]

[Text] The chairman of MDP [Nationalist Democracy Party] Turgut Sunalp, while answering our questions regarding the merger prospects of his party and the Motherland Party, told us that people who share the same principles should join under the same party banner unless they have problems with each other at a personal level. A little while later, Sunalp queried: "The man has said six times: 'I can't join forces with this man!' Aren't you reading (newspapers), why do you keep asking me questions about merger all the time?" Sunalp answered the questions of CUMHURIYET following a ceremony held in Istanbul yesterday on the occasion of Prof Mecdah Yasa (former Faculty of Economics staff member and SISAV chairman of board of directors) joining the MDP. We asked the following questions and received the following 'answers' from Sunalp with regard to the prospect of the two parties' merger and the Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu joining the MDP:

[Question] As MDP do you wish to effect a merger with the Motherland Party?

[Answer] Merger has its form, its style. We are a party which has adopted as principle those things which are necessary for the grandeur of this country, a party which has started the journey on that basis. Now many people say that their actions derive from the same principles. If that is the case and if they do not have problems of a personal nature then why didn't they join the community which had already been founded with those principles in mind at a time when it wasn't known who the chairman was going to be? Therefore, the question should be addressed to them not me.

[Question] Well, as MDP are you in agreement in all principles in order to effect a merger with the Motherland Party?

[Answer] When we discuss all principles it is the main principles which are important. There are two main principles that we lay down: Ataturk nationalism and democracy. We are committed to the 1982 Constitution which will be our mainstay. We are convinced that the 1982 Constitution will further the nation's progress. And as our banner we are sticking to the philosophy of 12 September. Anyone who is not against these principles should come to this community and

select the joint path by discussing matters within the community. As it happens, the party has been founded with such premises in mind. This process has been going on during the last two months.

If persons, individuals agree upon these four principles--and I do not suppose there would be anyone who would say he doesn't--who would object to democracy, who would object to Ataturk nationalism, isn't he among the 91.5% that voted for the 1982 Constitution, or is he? Is he opposed to 12 September? Does he yearn for 11 September? When you add all this up nobody will be able to say no. Therefore, let us determine the path to be followed together, let us hear your ideas. In a political party everyone subscribes to the main principles but there can be different opinions when it comes to deciding the path to be followed. However, those different opinions should be discussed within the main party.

This was the first party to have been founded. If this option does not receive favor, the reason for it should be asked from those who have made that choice, not me.

[Question] Well sir, will the two parties be able to agree on the issue of 24 January measures? What do you think about the matter?

[Answer] I have stated my opinions concerning the 24 January measures. Whose property is the 24 January measures, let them first clarify that point. Which of the measures have brought relief to this country and which have to be reviewed, let them first clarify that point. Our party has made the diagnosis with regard to this matter.

[Question] Do you want to see the Honorable Prime Minister Ulusu in your party?

[Answer] Me dear girl! We have invited him already, haven't we?

[Question] If the Honorable Ulusu joins your party and if your party wins, after the election of November 6, whose name will come up for the prime ministry?

[Answer] According to the Constitution the appointment of a prime minister is the prerogative of the President.

[Question] How do you evaluate this question from the perspective of the general democratic principle that the leader of a party that comes to power becomes prime minister?

[Answer] The Honorable President has an extraordinary mastery over the general principles of democracy.

[Question] There is talk of Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu joining your party. As you know, there are categorical differences of opinion between Honorable Turgut Ozal and Kafaoglu with regards to economic policies. In such a situation wouldn't there be difficulties concerning a merger?

[Answer] I am an extraordinarily busy person. I have to form a party and to speed up its formation. My time is very limited. I have no time to deal with matters like these. I don't have time even to think about things like that.

[Question] Yes but isn't the question of a merger important from the viewpoint of the party's growth?

[Answer] The party will grow by the injection of blood coming from the people. The path to merger seems closed. The man says six times: "I won't join forces with this man!" You must be reading about it all the time. Why are you asking me questions about a merger?

[Question] There is such an expectation; that is why we are asking, sir.

[Answer] In politics there is logic not love.

Turgut Ozalp, in his speech during the ceremony held for Memduh Yasa's joining the party, pointed out that economic problems have their origins in the erroneous economic policies of yesteryear.

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INONU DISCLOSES PRINCIPLES OF SODEP PROGRAM

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 8 Jun 83 pp 1,11

[Text] Ankara--The SODEP [Social Democracy Party] program was announced yesterday at a press conference held by Chairman General Erdal Inonu.

Inonu asserted that the principles of "freedom," "equality," and "respect for labor" will be kept in mind in order to be able to attain the goals of the program. Inonu, who noted that SODEP approves of value being placed on labor so as to achieve the desired social environment, said, "According to SODEP, freedom is a primary condition required for continuous development of a person's personality, capabilities, and creativity."

Inonu announced other SODEP principles, saying:

"The community system SODEP seeks to achieve is:

"Democratic in the pluralistic sense.

"Populist in the economic sense.

"Independent in a sense synonymous with nationalism.

"It will be based on productive concepts in the sense that they will become the cornerstone for all these principles.

"The social system that SODEP seeks is democratic in the pluralistic sense, because SODEP will strive to achieve democracy horizontally and vertically alike.

"It wishes to achieve democracy horizontally, because it recognizes the right for all thoughts to be stated freely.

"It wishes to achieve democracy vertically, because it believes democracy can be applied at every level of community life.

"It is populist in the economic sense, because it foresees the strengthening of those with little income and those on fixed incomes, of the small producers,

and of those who are weak from an economic point of view. Furthermore, in this sense, it is a defender of social justice.

"It defends the principle of independence in the sense that has become synonymous with nationalism, because it categorically rejects the understanding of nationalism at the cost of having to sacrifice independence.

Productivity

"It supports productivity in a sense that can be considered the cornerstone for all these principles, because it considers being a producer the basic source of strength behind the achievement of all of Turkey's goals.

"When organizing a social system from an economic standpoint and the standpoint of legal structure and the civilian sectors:

"[1.] Production that is ample when possible must coincide with free and just consumption.

"[2.] Property and inheritance rights must be defended in accordance with statutes of the constitution.

"The market mechanism must be kept open to full competition when possible, but injustice in income distribution and economic imbalance that emerges against specific sectors must be eliminated.

"A national plan, imperative for the public sector and one with the characteristic of showing the way to the private sector, must be developed for the purpose of achieving this goal and in order to ensure work for everyone, to increase production, to raise continually the standard of living, and to broaden the scope of social security.

Economic Organization

"The belief exists that the 'public' sector and the 'private' sector, which are the basis of the economic organization, are not opposed to one another, but are complementary. For SODEP, this quality of 'mixture' of the economy is a 'constant.'

"In the light of this principle, the public sector must enter directly into economic activities. However, these activities must be:

"In areas in which the private sector shows no interest.

"In areas in which the strategic characteristic is strong.

"On projects whose purpose is more community-oriented than profit-oriented.

"In fields directed toward the purpose of eliminating the tendency of monopolization."

Inonu spoke of SODEP's principles regarding the organization of the state in respect to legal structure, saying:

"A legal state possessing the qualities of being national, democratic, social, and secular must be organized in a manner to provide legislative, executive, and judicial functions for the purpose of ensuring the internal security and indivisibility of the nation and the people, prosperity for the people, and the development of the community. The fact that a state is democratic renders it the defender of freedoms. The fact that a state bears the quality of a legal state forces it to respect human rights. SODEP will consider it the responsibility of the state to oppose practices that conflict with this. In short, it will introduce true legislation to uphold the 'superiority of the law.'

Freedom

"Freedom is a primary condition for the continuous development of an individual's personality, qualifications, and creativity.' For this reason, the 'first' and 'last' goal is to protect him from obstacles that do not provide the possibility for man to be sufficiently free.

"Nevertheless, SODEP believes that freedoms can be restricted with the stipulation that their 'essence not be touched.'

"SODEP deems it necessary to develop an environment based on the principle of 'equality' among men. According to SODEP, 'freedom' is the source of brotherhood and solidarity only when used within an environment of 'equality.'"

"The unification of banks that have lost the ability to exist economically with the state banking system* and the 'encouragement of specialized banking' are policies fitting in with SODEP's principles.

"The basic principle behind organization within the fields of domestic and foreign trade is to be able to keep the value of goods of our own producers high and for our own consumers to be able to meet needs more inexpensively.

"The growth of foreign sales is imperative.

"It is a fundamental axiom that importation must be carried out by the private sector. Importation must only be conducted by the public sector when the maximum profit can be obtained or to eliminate a shortage of basic goods.

"The basic principle behind organization of domestic trade is the establishment and operation of an effective supervisory system when opening up the possibility for competition.

"SODEP will encourage and support cooperatives as an important element within the structure of economic organization.

State Organization

"On the topic of new state organization from the standpoint of legal structure, SODEP's principles are:

"A legal state possessing the qualities of being national, democratic, social, and secular must be organized in a manner to provide legislative, executive, and judicial functions for the purpose of ensuring:

"[1.] The internal security and indivisibility of the nation and the people.

"[2.] Prosperity for the people.

"[3.] Development of the community.

"A state with the quality of a 'legal state' is required to 'be respectful of human rights.' SODEP considers it the responsibility of the state to oppose practices that conflict with this. In short, it will introduce true legislation to uphold the 'superiority of the law.'

"State 'secularism' is a cornerstone of our republic.

"A 'socialized' state earns the honor of being a contemporary state, because only a state with this quality ensures that a citizen attains a level of existence in which he lives in 'human dignity.'

State Structure

"A state that believes in the need to function under these principles of SODEP can be created:

"[1.] With an educational system that makes it possible to develop an individual's thoughts, personality, and qualifications.

"[2.] Through autonomous universities that pursue contemporary thought, knowledge, and technology.

"[3.] With a system of effective, local administration.

"This, however, is not sufficient, because, as long as it is not ensured that the civilian community is organized, for example, that political parties are formed and operate according to the needs of a free democratic system or that unions, which provide a balance of power between labor and capital, have opportunities befitting their functions, it cannot be said that the goal will be able to be achieved.

Foreign Capital

"SODEP believes that it is still necessary to protect our industries in order to be able to compete on international markets.

- "[1.] It supports studying and taking advantage of proposals such as using foreign capital in areas that foster and are appropriate to national interests,
- "[2.] Importing modern technology,
- "[3.] Accelerating our industrial development,
- "[4.] Increasing our exportation, and
- "[5.] Improving our balance of payments.

Energy

"The energy policy rests on the principles of 'reliance on our own resources,' and being 'sufficient, continuous, and reliable.'

"The production and distribution of electricity will be the function of the public sector in principle.

"Evaluating resources and assisting in electrical energy production in the areas of villages and small settlements are appropriate to SODEP principles."

The SODEP program announced that the party will employ an approach that includes all dimensions -- economic, social, political, and regional -- for the purpose of eliminating inequality in the community and stated, "The party concurs that it is difficult to keep democracy alive in an environment in which there is no economic growth and in which employment increases steadily."

The SODEP program, which states that a new construction plan will be applied to combat economic crises and the unemployment problem, gave these views:

"The party, because it believes that this will be a remedy for the unemployment problem and for economic crises, proposes that action be taken by both the state and the productive power of the private sector, which will be given incentives."

NATO, EEC

The program noted that Turkey is located in one of the most sensitive regions of the world in regard to foreign political balance and stated, "Bearing in mind at all times this basic characteristic, the party believes in the need for NATO, a joint defense organization, to continue to play a role in increasing our security. The party supports participation in the EEC with the stipulation that Turkey's economic development not be obstructed."

The SODEP program asserted that modern agricultural technology will be applied in the agrarian sector, that land reform is considered mandatory, and that the mining and processing of strategic minerals by the state is foreseen. On the topic of labor relations, these views were cited:

"The party believes in the necessity to do away with laws and regulations that prevent the unionization of workers and that encourage disorganization.

Furthermore, it deems the collective-bargaining agreement and system a basic tool to be used toward improving the lives and working conditions of employees. The party looks upon the strike as one of laborers' basic, inalienable rights."

Party Organization

At the press conference at which he announced the program, Inonu said in reply to a question:

"Our central organization has not yet been completely formed. Our party has acquired the status of a legal entity. We are in a position to determine several principles regarding the topic of how we will achieve provincial organization at the primary level. There is no doubt that provincial organization is an issue that requires prompt realization. We will accomplish this with the necessary haste and also with the necessary care in the days ahead. As of today, we will deal with subjects related to provincial organization."

To a reporter who drew attention to the fact that there is a section in the program stating that the consumer will be protected within the system based on open competition and who asked how balance will be established on this issue by a social democrat party, Inonu gave this response:

"It is not possible for me to make any further announcement on this subject at this time. As I said, I am only able to give the basic principles of the program. It is necessary to wait until later for details."

Answering a question as to whether or not his party will unite with the People's Party, a social democrat party, Inonu said, "There being a similarity in fundamental viewpoint, it is necessary for us to keep this possibility in sight. We will also look at further developments. I do not wish to say anything more than this."

Inonu will be able to hold discussions with chairman generals of other parties if they are in a position to schedule meetings.

SODEP's Bylaws

The bylaws of SODEP were announced. Article 1 of the bylaws states, "SODEP is a political organization with full awareness of Kemalist principles, which are defined with respect for human rights, republicanism, nationalism, populism, statism, secularism, and reform."

In the bylaws' article of purpose, these views were included:

"The basic purpose of SODEP, which believes in the unconditional, unrestricted sovereignty of the Turkish nation, is to ensure the attainment of a contemporary, civilized system for the Turkish community within the understanding of a social, legal state and within the system of a free, pluralistic democracy. In accomplishing this goal, SODEP recognizes the duty to protect, develop, and defend community peace, national solidarity, human dignity, honor, and worth and to come out against religious, language, racial, color, sexual, familial, and creed discrimination, policies and actions directed toward the sovereignty of a class or group, and every form of exploitation."

Inonu To Visit Parties

Inonu will visit the MDP [National Democracy Party] at 0900 hours today, the HP [People's Party] at 1000 hours, and the Motherland Party at 1100 hours. SODEP Deputy Secretary General Oktay Eksi stated, "The purpose of the visits is to instill the belief that it is possible to engage in politics within a new understanding, with a civilized understanding."

New Emblem

The SODEP emblem consisting of an olive branch was redesigned by Mengu Ertel. When the number of leaves on the olive branch, which formerly had six leaves and seven olives, was increased to seven, the number of olives was reduced to five. The emblem symbolizes peace among men and nations.

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